# THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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## TRANSCRIPT LEGEND

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#### PROCEEDINGS

(8:35 a.m.)

# WELCOME AND OPENING COMMENTS DR. PAUL ZIEMER, CHAIR

1 DR. ZIEMER: Good morning, everyone. We're going to 2 get underway this morning. This is the third 3 day of meeting 40 of the Advisory Board on 4 Radiation and Worker Health. Welcome again to 5 everyone. As is usual I'll remind you to register your 6 7 attendance in the registration book in the foyer. 8 9 Lew, do you have any preliminary comments for 10 the Board or the assembly? 11 DR. WADE: Well, only to thank the Board for 12 its work to this point, and we look forward to 13 another very productive day. Your 14 professionalism and dedication is -- is noted. 15 I guess I would like to determine if Mike 16 Gibson is on the line? 17 MR. GIBSON: Yes, on here. 18 DR. WADE: Is Mike with us this morning? 19 Mike is with us. 20 DR. ZIEMER: Mike is with us. Thank you.

1 2 DR. WADE: I know Mark will be joining us. 3 Mark is here. He'll leave a bit early to go to 4 attend to his father, but he'll be with us this 5 morning. 6 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY (LANL) 7 SEC PETITION 8 DR. WADE: The first agenda item deals with 9 LANL, and we have a Board member whose waiver 10 has him conflicted at LANL. That's Dr. Poston. 11 So since we're dealing with an SEC petition, 12 our roles are that Dr. Poston would remove 13 himself from the table and not be involved in 14 the discussion. So John, thank you. 15 (Whereupon, Dr. Poston retired from the table 16 and joined the audience.) 17 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, we will proceed then with 18 the LANL SEC petition. The presentation will 19 be made by -- for NIOSH will be made by Stu 20 Hinnefeld, and after that we'll have 21 opportunity to hear some comments from Michele 22 Jacquez-Ortiz, and then open the floor for 23 discussion, so... 24 NIOSH PRESENTATION

MR. HINNEFELD: Good morning, everybody.

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you, members of the Board and members of the public, colleagues. Most of you who know me 3 know that I don't typically have a lot to say. A trait in my job recently became a far better trait since I now have many conversations with 6 Kate Kimpan, and since -- since one of us 7 doesn't have much to say, that keeps the 8 conversations at a reasonable length, so .... 9 But I'll try to provide sufficient information 10 to -- to provide an understanding of the evaluation we went through on this particular 12 site. 13 14 15 16 17

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The petition I'm talking about today pertains to a particular type of exposure at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, exposure to a particular isotope, radioactive lanthanum, and there was a specific purpose for those exposures. This is petition number 61. number petitions in sequence as we receive them, and this was the 61st. And this petition is an 83.14 petition. It occurs under Part 14 of the rule regarding SEC classes and the addition of classes to the SEC. Part 14 of the rule is the resolution of cases where NIOSH determines we don't have sufficient

1 information, and so it's not feasible to 2 reconstruct doses for some type of exposure. 3 And in that situation we reach that determination and write an evaluation report and then actually identify a claimant whose 5 claim falls into the class and recruit --6 7 essentially recruit that claimant to be a 8 petitioner for the petition. 9 Now when we do that, we not only evaluate the 10 situation for the particular claimant that 11 we've made the petitioner, so we don't only 12 evaluate the petition, but we evaluate other 13 people whose exposures were similar. In other 14 words, who could not -- who were exposed to 15 this type of exposure that we find 16 reconstruction infeasible and so we define a 17 class in that fashion. 18 Of course you're all familiar with the two-19 pronged test that's established by the -- by 20 the law and incorporated into our regulations, 21 Part 42 and Part 43. And the first question, 22 is it feasible to estimate the level of 23 radiation dose to individual members of the 24 class, all the members of the class, with 25 sufficient accuracy. And if it is not, then

the second question is is there reasonable likelihood that -- that such radiation dose may have caused harm to the people who were exposed.

Okay, the -- at Los Alamos the activities with radioactive lanthanum -- the abbreviation RaLa that often is pronounced "ralla" is radioactive lanthanum -- those activities occurred at certain selective locations at Los Alamos.

Mainly -- that should be TA-10, not T-10 -- TA at Los Alamos is Technical Area, so the plant's divided into technical areas -- at TA-10, which is also known as the Bayo Canyon Site; TA-35, which is also known as the Ten Site; and then Buildings U (sic), Sigma and U in Technical Area 1.

The time period for the work with radioactive lanthanum was from September 1st (sic) through March 6th, 1962, with cleanup activities of this area continuing through July 18th, 1963. We know that the first radioactive lanthanum arrived in -- at Bayo Canyon in September of 1944, and we know that the first shot was about mid-September, using the radioactive lanthanum. So not knowing exactly what day in September,

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we chose September 1st as the start date for the covered period. And then the July 18th, 1963 date is the date of essentially the certification of the cleanup. There's a letter saying okay, we've cleaned it up, there's no more -- longer a problem, the buildings have all torn down, there's just this one concrete pad there. And so that was essentially the termination date we chose for the oper -- for the work there involving this exposure. The purpose of the RaLa work or the RaLa test was to test the uniformity of compression of implosion assemblies. I don't know how many of you know, but the plutonium weapons that were developed during World War II had to be imploded at a uniform compression in order for the weapon to work. And so they used this technique to test their explosives and their explosive shaping to make sure they had a uniform compression, and it was done by -well, it must have been a particularly sophisticated measurements of the radiation from this source in the middle of the device as a surrogate for plutonium, some metal that was -- plutonium was crushed around it, you know,

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by an implosion. So it was actually exploded -- imploded down around this device, and the changes in density of that metal -- whether it would be iron or cadmium or whatever -- were monitored by these very sensitive radiation detectors. And so they could measure not only the extent of the compression, but also the uniformity because they had detectors apparently arrayed around it.

The radioactive lanthanum was separated from its parent, barium-140 -- and there were certain other impurities that came along -- in the Bayo Canyon. There's a facility where the chemists did the separation. Compared with half-lives of those two isotopes, barium-140 is about -- I think is around 13 days and lanthanum-140, the isotope they would use, was about 40 hours. And so the concept was the same probably as a molybdenum technetium generator in nuclear medicine facility where you have a somewhat longer-lived radioactive isotope. Molybdenum, the medical -- or barium in this case -- that is continually generating the one you want, so the barium is continually generating the lanthanum-140, and you can

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extract 140 chemically -- because its chemistry is different now -- and purify it. Same thing occurs in nuclear medicine laboratories today when they extract technetium from molybdenum. So anyway, since the longer half-lived parent, you could -- it would last longer, you didn't have to worry about extracting and using lanthanum-140 purely within a -- or shipping it all the way over to Bayo Canyon and -- and trying to get it used before it decayed away. The RaLa allowed a little extra life time. The amount of radioactive lanthanum in a shot varied by -- it was nominally about 1,000 curies per shot, and this was encapsulated in a sphere about a quarter of an inch diameter, so this was a lot of radioactivity in a very small source.

And of course since they were testing implosion and they imploded -- this was imploded by high explosive, clearly the radioactive lanthanum was dispersed by the implosion. It would have been vaporized and spread into the atmosphere. And so it caused exposure hazard beyond those just associated with chemical separation. You know, this would have been chemical separation

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of a very highly radioactive substance. It was not done in a hot booth with manipulators. It was done actually behind shadow shields, probably in more of a bench-top hood or something like that.

There are a number of comments in the -- that are recorded in our evaluation report a little more completely than I've put up here that describe measurements that were taken and the concerns that arose -- pretty much from the start with the Los Alamos management -- about the level of exposure that the chemists were receiving who were doing the separation, and about airborne activity generated. It wasn't just the direct radiation exposure from (unintelligible), but there was a fair amount of airborne radioactivity associated with that as well. There was -- they were -- had to take protective measures for people who loaded the plug -- you know, the plug being what the assembly -- what hold this into the implosion device to prevent them from being contaminated just from loading the plug that was already in a sealed source into the device. So there was quite a number of quotes from reports from

those eras about concerns having to do with this operation, the amount of exposure and airborne. And there were also then concerns about the -- the undesirably high radioactive airborne areas outdoors after the tests and as the tests proceeded. And of course ultimately there was remediation at the end of the radioactive lanthanum work that would indicate that there was a fair amount of contamination as well.

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We don't have any personnel monitoring results for radioactive lanthanum or what even seems to be an analog for radioactive lanthanum in the -- in the data we received from Los Alamos, so there are no personnel bioassay monitoring results for internal exposure. We don't have any actual internal -- or air monitoring data either -- inside the buildings. There is some -- there is some description of air monitoring data outside, and results given in things like counts per minute compared to a tolerance level of counts per minute so that -- so we know that there was a considerably elevated airborne concentration outside the building, as well as during -- inside the building during the actual

chemical separation work.

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Now it appears from the records we've been able to examine that the workers were adequately monitored for external exposure. We would expect for people who worked there to have a radiation exposure report from their rad--external exposure during this period. And so we believe that we will have records sufficient to do external dose reconstruction for -- for the workers who worked there.

Similarly, we believe we understand enough about the medical monitoring program at Los Alamos that we could reconstruct the occupational medical exposures that workers were exposed to (unintelligible) member of the class.

And so in terms of the actual handling of the petition, we were unable to obtain sufficient information to complete the dose reconstruction for an existing claim, the claim that we selected and the recruited as a petitioner.

And on May 30th we notified that claimant that we could not -- that the dose reconstruction cannot be completed. This is the process we follow when we do this. We send the person

this letter saying we're sorry, we can't reconstruction your dose. And we send them a form -- Form A for the Special Exposure Cohort petition, which is -- essentially this says we can't do your radiation exposure; would you please sign this petition report and send it back to us so that we have a petition, because the rule always deals with a petition and petitioner in terms of adding a class to the SEC, so in order to obtain a petitioner. And then we obtain that -- that petition about a week later.

The conclusions of our evaluation, which of course were -- was essentially complete before we sent the -- the Energy employee the "can't reconstruct" letter -- is that we lack the monitoring, process and source information sufficient to estimate the internal radiation doses to Los Alamos employees who worked with radioactive lanthanum for this period,

September of 1944 through July of 1963, and that we have sufficient information to estimate other types -- the external and the medical occupational dose. And we intentionally try to make those determinations to establish what can

be done for people who would be members of the class but do not have an SEC listed cancer, or people who have some time in the class but not sufficient time in the class, in order to establish that while we can do some dose reconstruction, it may not be sufficient to -- to -- in -- in many cases to make the case compensable, but it could be and so we want to make that attempt.

We've concluded it's not feasible to estimate with sufficient accuracy the internal radiation doses, and the health of the covered employees may have been endangered based on the potential size of the exposures. And the evidence does indicate, based on reports from the time -- contemporary reports from the time -- about concerns about exposures on this operation, that in-- the class may have accumulated intakes over -- of radionuclides over a course of time.

The definition of the class as presented here - I don't suppose I'll read it verbatim, but it includes all of DOE and predecessor agencies, the employees of those agencies and their contractors and subcontractors who were

monitored or should have been monitored for radioactive lanthanum at these sites where that was used during the effective period as we -- as it's defined. And of course these days could aggregate with other classes that have been added or will be added.

And in summary we have our little pictorial representation of what we've determined. We've defined the period; that we cannot estimate internal doses, we find it is not feasible; we found that health was endangered because over time the intakes could be considerable and could result in a dose that just can't be estimated. And so we're -- our evaluation reports indicates that we don't feel like we have -- we have sufficient information to complete internal dose reconstruction and complete an entire dose reconstruction for members of the class.

I'll try to answer any questions. I know I have some staff members here who probably are more familiar with the issue that I am.

DR. ZIEMER: We'll hold the questions till we've had some input, Stu. Thank you very much.

# PRESENTATION BY PETITIONERS

The petitioner will not be speaking to us directly, but we will be hearing from Michele Jacquez-Ortiz, who is district director for Representative Tom Udall. And Michele, I think you also have with you Harriet Ruiz, who's a New Mexico state representative, and we'd be glad to hear from her. And also is Andrew --

MR. EVASKOVICH: Evaskovich.

DR. ZIEMER: -- Evaskovich, Andrew, right.

MR. EVASKOVICH: (Off microphone)

(Unintelligible)

DR. ZIEMER: Okay.

MS. RUIZ: Good morning, Board members, and thank you for the opportunity to let me speak to you once again. And I'd also like to thank you for the work you do. I'm going to be very brief this morning. As you know, my SEC 83.13 has been qualified. And in light of the 180-day rule, I would ask the Board respectfully if perhaps you could hold your March meeting in New Mexico so the claimants also for the RaLa 83.14 and mine -- which I'm sure might be at the same meeting because of the 180-day rule -- if you couldn't have that in New Mexico. I

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think it would be beneficial because many of the claimants do not have any money to travel anywhere, and I basically am their voice at this time but I think it would be wonderful if you could. And that's all I have to say today, and again, thank you very much. I appreciate it.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you very much. Andrew, did you also have some remarks?

MR. EVASKOVICH: Good morning. My name is I'm with the International Andrew Evaskovich. Guards Union of America, Local Number 69 in Los Alamos. I'd like you to -- thank you for taking time to listen to me speak this morning. I've done quite a bit of research on safety issues and I'm involved with safety issues with the union at Los Alamos. And basically my argument is the Technical Basis Document is not sufficient. We did meet with a NIOSH representative last year, but I have a problem with the meeting because it occurred after the document was written. I understand there's been some work done since our meeting, but the process I think is flawed.

I'm a former New Mexico State Police officer

and I've conducted numerous investigations, from graphic accidents to homicides. And it would seem to me process is process, and you have to deal with people first to start knowing where to look for your information. And I think that the process is flawed because they don't do that when they're developing the Technical Base (sic) Document.

Now Mr. Elliott said he likes site experts. It would seem to me they would consult with site experts when they're developing the document as opposed to afterwards. So I appreciate the fact that there is an SEC for the RaLa, but I think there are other issues. Harriet Ruiz has issues as far as dose reconstruction, and we have issues as well. And either we need to correct the Technical Base (sic) Document and we need to look at other possible classes being developed.

Thank you for your time.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you, Andrew.

MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Well, thank you, Dr. Ziemer and Dr. Wade and members of the Advisory Board for allowing me to speak to an issue related to the presentation that we just heard. My name

is Michele Jacquez-Ortiz and I serve as the district director for U.S. Congressman Tom Udall. I've served on the Congressman's staff since his -- since his first election to Congress, and was at his side during the very first community meetings that we hosted to generate support for the passage of legislation that created this program in 2000.

The Congressman's staff, both in Washington,
D.C. and especially in New Mexico, have spent
years since the program's inception trying to
realize justice for these claimants. On a
daily basis we offer support, advice and
guidance for the Congressman's claimants from
Los Alamos. Most, if not all, are very sick.
Some have passed away, and so we are working
with their families to get the compensation to
which they are entitled.

The Congressman has followed the proposed SEC petitions closely. He felt it was important that I be here today in person to stress upon you a concern related to the RaLa SEC for LANL. In reviewing the evaluation report that NIOSH drafted for this petition, Section 4.5 talks about job descriptions associated with LANL

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RaLa operations at the Lab. That section reads (reading) Due to uncertainties regarding worker job descriptions and lack of knowledge concerning worker movements among Bayo Canyon facilities, NIOSH -- NIOSH is unable to rely solely on worker job descriptions to determine potential for RaLa operations exposure. NIOSH is unable to rely solely on worker job descriptions to determine potential for RaLa operations exposure. How is the Department of Labor going to determine this? It's a question that I pose, but I think it's an important question and I know there's a representative here from the Department of Labor. I'm just wondering if anyone from that agency can answer that question.

DR. ZIEMER: We may have to defer getting the answer to you, though they can certainly follow up on that. The question deals with a statement made in Section 4.5, and let me also clarify -- I believe that under this petition, if the petition is successful, the job description will not matter -- will it -- at that point as long as they can establish that they worked on the site.

MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Well, Dr. Ziemer, just as was indicated on the record at the D.C. meeting regarding Y-12, that -- there was a statement by DOL that in the absence of work history to the contrary, that workers at the LANL facility who were employed during the class period will be presumed to be RaLa workers. Congressman Udall would urge the Advisory Board to recommend that you include in your letter to Secretary Leavitt wording to the effect that -- that the policy be incorporated -- that in the absence of work history to the contrary, workers at the LANL facility who were employed during the class period shall be presumed to be RaLa workers.

The Congressman also respectfully requests that the Advisory Board include in its letter to Secretary Leavitt some wording that makes it clear that external and medical dose be -- be -- can be reconstructed by NIOSH. And we think that it's important for the Board to be explicit in this point because it would allow DOL to adjudicate the external dose for the non-SEC cancers.

DR. ZIEMER: Yes, thank you. And in fact, I

1 think that has been our normal practice. 2 certainly was in the petition that we approved 3 earlier this week to indicate what can be done 4 as well as what can't be done. 5 DR. WADE: Michele, could you read that first sentence again, in the absence of work history 6 7 to the contrary? 8 MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Yes. (Reading) In the 9 absence of work history to the contrary, 10 workers at the LANL facility who were employed 11 during the class period will be presumed to be 12 RaLa workers. 13 So on behalf of the Congressman and all the 14 constituents that -- that he represents, we 15 thank you for allowing time on the agenda for 16 this issue. 17 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you very much. And let me 18 ask for a clarification either from Larry or 19 from Stu, the wording that we just heard in 20 fact does meet the intent, does it not, of what 21 your petition suggests; is that not correct? 22 don't -- I don't want to put words into your 23 mouth. I'm -- I'm --24 MR. ELLIOTT: I can't opine upon this because 25 this is DOL's determination of eligibility --

DR. ZIEMER: Oh, okay, I see.

MR. ELLIOTT: -- and what we heard from Pete
Turcic in D.C. about how they go about doing
that business is that if they don't have any
records that indicate the person worked in
those buildings or those areas, they simply go
after an affidavit. And then -- then beyond
that, if there's no information that refutes
that affidavit, they presumed the individual
worked in that position.

But I'm speaking, you know, as I heard Pete Turcic's talk --

DR. ZIEMER: You're talking about the Labor determination, which in a -- you're saying in a sense we don't control that, but we can still make the recommendation to the Secretary.

MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Dr. Ziemer, Congressman
Udall's concern is rooted -- he has testified
before the Judiciary Committee. He testified
at the last meeting in D.C. with regard to
providing the DOL with more discretion than we
feel -- we -- we have some concerns with regard
to the passback memo and some other concerns
over at DOL, so the Congressman would urge the
Advisory Board to be explicit in its wording in

the letter.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Understood.

Now --

## BOARD DISCUSSION

DR. WADE: I'd like to speak just briefly to that. And again, the Advisory Board is free to do what it wishes in terms of, you know, the wording of its recommendations. As Larry pointed out, this is the responsibility primarily of the Department of Labor, but there is no limitation on this Advisory Board speaking as clearly as it wishes to the Secretary of HHS.

DR. ZIEMER: Larry?

MR. ELLIOTT: I want to reiterate something we said at the D.C. meeting about this -- this issue. It's our practice that once we have developed the evaluation report and had a, you know, technical review of that and come to closure on it in our minds, we then share the definition with Department of Labor to make sure that we have crafted that definition in a way such that they can use it to determine eligibility most effectively -- our intent is most effectively -- for the claimants. And so

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1 they have come back to us on this particular 2 one and said yes, they can work with it. 3 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Now I'd like to open 4 the questions for Stu. Let me begin, Stu. I'm 5 asking some questions a bit as a Devil's advocate to assure myself that indeed you 6 7 cannot reconstruct dose. First, is the 8 lanthanum a volatile material in the way it's 9 Is there any concern about airborne from 10 volatility or is it merely from the explosions? 11 MR. HINNEFELD: There was apparently some 12 volatility associated because there are reports from the period about the extensive airborne 13 14 activity --15 DR. ZIEMER: Prior to (unintelligible) --16 MR. HINNEFELD: -- during the separation 17 process --18 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, that's --19 MR. HINNEFELD: -- before it was exploded. 20 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Now -- oh. 21 MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Dr. Ziemer -- Larry, did 22 you say that NIOSH requires claimants to file 23 an affidavit? No, I -- did I misunderstand? 24 Yeah, because I thought that the worker 25 interview was really...

1	MR. ELLIOTT: What I said was that DOL, in
2	absence of records to determine eligibility for
3	a member to be in the class, would look for
4	that that person to provide an affidavit
5	saying that the per their Energy employee
6	worked in those areas. It's not our affidavit.
7	MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: I'm not sure that that's
8	being readily done, but that that would be
9	for the DOL to answer, of which a
10	representative is not available.
11	DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you. And then the
12	explosion tests are done inside of the
13	facility; did I understand that correctly?
14	MR. HINNEFELD: No, the explosions are outside.
15	DR. ZIEMER: All always in the air.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Beg your pardon?
17	DR. ZIEMER: They're all open-air, the
18	explosions?
19	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, they're
20	DR. ZIEMER: (Unintelligible)
21	MR. HINNEFELD: (unintelligible) open-air
22	I I sus
23	DR. ZIEMER: They weren't inside some kind of a
24	bunker or
25	MR. HINNEFELD: No, no.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. And for the indoor work, I

-- I notice you have a source term which
indicates amounts -- it appears amounts of
(unintelligible) experiment, and if one assumed
100 percent of the material became volatile and
you knew the size of the facility, presumably
you could calculate a maximum air
concentration. I -- I'm trying to get a feel
for why you cannot bound the air intakes in
this case --

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think it may have --

DR. ZIEMER: -- and I'm not disputing, it may be very difficult, I'm just asking to assure us that you indeed cannot do dose reconstruction.

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I mean there's a -- there's an element of -- of credible exposure scenario that has to enter into saying we can bound exposures, as well. And so given -- you know, we know roughly how much was done per shot, we know roughly how many shots, so we could do an integrated (unintelligible) source term. But if -- I -- I think it would be a fairly unrealistic scenario to say well, we can cap the dose because we -- what if all this was

dispersed throughout the building and these

1 people -- you know, someone breathed 100 2 percent of this inventory or -- or something 3 like that. DR. ZIEMER: Well, you'd have to use breathing 4 5 rate, but --MR. HINNEFELD: 6 Right. 7 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. 8 MR. HINNEFELD: Sure. And so once -- I don't 9 know that that would be a, you know, a scenario 10 that provides a really feasible or realistic 11 exposure scenario, so -- you know, it's -- it's 12 (unintelligible) say well, we know external 13 dose was capped by 500 rads that year because 14 they would have died from acute radiation 15 syndrome if they had gotten that much, so it's 16 the same kind of reason why we wouldn't go to 17 those kinds of extremes just so we can cap the 18 dose. 19 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Other questions from 20 members of the Board? Dr. Lockey. 21 DR. LOCKEY: Stu, when I looked -- looked this 22 over, I -- the testing was done -- implosions 23 were done from 1944 to -- to '62? 24 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. 25 DR. LOCKEY: And there were 254 implosions,

1 which are 14 per year, on average --2 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. 3 DR. LOCKEY: -- I don't -- I mean they might 4 have been -- but how -- how does -- I guess how 5 does the 250-day rule come into effect here? If you -- if you had to look at this in 6 7 relationship to that exclusion criteria, what 8 are your feelings about that? 9 MR. HINNEFELD: The -- right now we -- as I 10 understand it, we essentially have two options. 11 The options are either presence or 250 days. 12 DR. LOCKEY: Right. 13 MR. HINNEFELD: And --14 DR. LOCKEY: But I'm asking your opinion about 15 the implosion process and if there's one per 16 month and somebody worked there three months, I 17 mean is that -- is that something to be 18 concerned about or not? 19 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I guess I personally haven't tried to analyze that and determine 20 21 what -- the problem with having to say well, is 22 three months an issue or is six months an 23 issue, is in order to make a determination 24 whether I feel like that would be sort of a 25 level of harm or something, then I would have

25

to have some way to say well, what would they get per shot or what would they get per month, and we don't feel like we can do that. So when you try to decide -- you try to limit it to a particular duration of time, then you would say that well, in order to do that, I have to make some assumptions about an exposure or a dose rate, and we generally -- you know, we concluded that we don't feel like we can do that in a realistic fashion. So it's very hard to make a decision point -- reach a decision point shorter than 12 months. I think it's -it's fairly -- we're confident from the control and the fact that clearly the Lab management was trying to control -- they were concerned about the exposures to people and they were making some attempts to control the exposures, that we're not in the acute range where extremely high dose rate of say hundreds of roentgens or hundreds of rem per day, like would be associated with a criticality accident, would be relevant. So we're sort of past the presence, you know, the -- what we feel like would be the issue for presence, but beyond that, if you try to make a determination

of a time period that's shorter, then you have 1 2 to have some process that says well, how -- at 3 what rate would he be accumulating dose in that 4 period of time, and we just don't feel like we 5 can. 6 DR. LOCKEY: Maybe I'll ask my colleagues, can 7 you give me a handle on -- on biological plausibility and being exposed to this on a 8 9 monthly basis for a year? I mean is this -- is 10 this a --11 MR. HINNEFELD: I don't think I quite 12 understood the question. DR. WADE: He's asking the Board, but go ahead, 13 14 you need to speak closer to the microphone. 15 Is -- I mean I -- maybe you -- the DR. LOCKEY: 16 Board can educate me about biological 17 plausibility and cancer risk if somebody is 18 exposed to implosions once a month for less 19 than a year period of time. Is this a concern, 20 from a biological plausibility perspective? MR. HINNEFELD: Well, it's hard for me to say 21 22 I mean standing at the podium and --23 right now, I mean it'd be hard for me to make 24 an educated statement about that. I -- without 25 making some assumption about what exposure from an implosion might be, and I don't know that I can do that, I don't know that I can come up with a duration or a meaningful thing to say.

I'm confident I can't do it standing here. I mean I -- maybe we could -- you know, it would have to be something we would have to work on or think about for a while.

DR. ZIEMER: If the material is fairly volatile, like radioiodine, and I don't know that lanthanum is or isn't, but it seems to me that you could get significant internal doses during the preparation process even though the -- and presumably that would occur just before you did the shot because of the half-life that you indicated. But the -- once you did that preparation, then if you released this material with a 14-hour half-life and you use the rule of thumb that it's going to be around for about ten half-life periods, which is close to a week -- a week is 168 hours, this would be 140, so it's there most of the week once the work is I -- I think indoor exposures where you would have confined concentrations might -- you know, if you're outdoors and you get dispersal, that -- those concentrations go down very

1

1	rapidly. But in any event, it would seem to me
2	that even though the shots look like they're
3	intermittent, you could have contamination in
4	that facility throughout the week, it would
5	appear to me.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: It would seem to me that at 14
7	
8	DR. ZIEMER: (Unintelligible)
9	MR. HINNEFELD: at 14 shots per month, you
10	have a relatively
11	DR. LOCKEY: No, per year.
12	MR. HINNEFELD: constant operation going on.
13	DR. ZIEMER: Right.
14	DR. LOCKEY: Fourteen shots a year.
15	DR. ZIEMER: It sound like one one or so
16	MR. HINNEFELD: But even at that point, I mean
17	don't forget, we're not just talking about a
18	separation of a pure lanthanum-140 and handling
19	of that. It's it's transported, it's
20	protected, it's maintained at the solution -
21	- or I assume it's a solution that the 140 is
22	extracted from that contains other radioactive
23	materials, (unintelligible), you know, is
24	there. Certainly some of those impurities
25	probably went with the lanthanum-140 even

1 though they tried to purify it. Those uncert--2 those impurities would be in the explosion, as 3 well, so it -- it's not -- it sounds like a chemistry -- a clean chemistry operation, but I 5 suspect it wasn't so clean. 6 DR. ZIEMER: You have additional questions, 7 Jim, or other members? Comments? 8 Stu, I noticed in other presentations the 9 bottom line slide typically showed that NIOSH 10 could reconstruct external and then in a 11 separate line, internal. Is there any 12 particular reason that this summary slide kind 13 of lumped it all together? 14 MR. HINNEFELD: I probably overlooked putting it in there, that's why the slide wasn't --15 16 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 17 MR. HINNEFELD: You know, the context -- or the 18 text of the presentation presents that we --19 our belief that we -- it's feasible to 20 reconstruct the medical exposures and the 21 external exposures. 22 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 23 MR. HINNEFELD: And when I constructed the 24 presentation, I just neglected to include it. 25 DR. ZIEMER: Right. Okay. Wanda Munn.

MS. MUNN: Stu, I was a little puzzled when I was reading through this information about what appeared to be a real shortage of good concrete bioassay data for these folks. And it surprised me because one would anticipate fairly decent information from LANL. Do you have any feel for why the bioassay records are so skimpy for this particular operation during the time?

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I don't have any hard information about that. It could be that there was not a good technique. Now I -- I know nothing about the (unintelligible) or lanthanum in the body as I stand here today. I suppose I could look it up. It could be that there's not a good technique. It could be that if there's some excretion of any other ingested lanthanum and so you could have a bioassay program. It could be that there's insufficient chemistry or insufficient chemistry in order to have a decent analysis.

MS. MUNN: Yeah, okay. So there's a probability that it has more to do with the radionuclide than the assay program, that's -- MR. HINNEFELD: Could very well.

1 MS. MUNN: That's what I really wanted to know. 2 MR. HINNEFELD: It could. I'm -- I'm 3 speculating. 4 MS. MUNN: Yeah, right. DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Dr. Lockey, did you have an 5 6 additional question? 7 DR. LOCKEY: No. 8 DR. ZIEMER: Mike Gibson on the phone, do you 9 have any questions? 10 MR. GIBSON: Not at this point. 11 DR. ZIEMER: No questions, okay. Any others? 12 Board members -- oh, comment from Larry. 13 MR. ELLIOTT: I want to go back to Dr. Lockey's 14 question about biological plausibility and this 15 concern about health endangerment. I mean we 16 wrestle with this in each and every one of 17 these, and I think it's important to -- for 18 this particular one to make sure there's an 19 understanding that, as I understand it, this is 20 This is radioactive not a criticality event. 21 lanthanum in a high explosive, and the 22 lanthanum is used to determine the conformity 23 of the implosion. So it's unlike a criticality 24 event. 25 And when we look at criticality events with

regard to presence versus 250 days, we certainly would like to speak about biological plausibility, but we find ourselves held to this two-pronged test. If we can't do dose reconstruction, then we have to ascribe whether or not health was likely endangered, and that's -- that's a difficult process 'cause, as I think you all know, dose is the factor there, not perhaps time.

And so when we -- when we -- when we think about these things and we look at these particular issues, when we're dealing with a criticality event we -- we want to know and we look very hard to determine if that was a planned and controlled event and the exposures were monitored and controlled or -- or protected against, as we think we've seen in Nevada Test Site/Pacific Proving Ground. So where we -- we can't find that, then it -- presence, like the Y-12 criticality event was uncontrolled, unplanned, unprotected-for in many ways. That's -- that's a presence criticality event.

I would just say that, you know, we're wrestling with the 250 days, too. We're

1 wrestling with biological plausibility. 2 we've not found a good way to -- to address 3 that at this point. We have to live within the law that -- as it's stated in the rules that we 4 5 have. 6 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you, Larry. 7 DR. MELIUS: Can I add to... 8 DR. ZIEMER: Yes, Jim. 9 DR. MELIUS: I would just add to that that we 10 do have a workgroup, our SEC evaluation 11 workgroup is looking at that and I think it's 12 always possible to revisit these should we sort of come up with a different approach or 13 14 different understanding. I think I tend to 15 agree with Larry on -- on this -- sort of where 16 this one will go. I don't think it's 17 necessarily appropriate that we need to reserve 18 that issue. We can always come back. 19 really was a NIOSH-generated petition, so I 20 think it's appropriate to let's deal with it as 21 a Board after the workgroup report comes out 22 and decide then. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. And yes, Larry, this 24 definitely would not be a criticality type

issue at all.

25

1 Okay, other comments or questions? 2 (No responses) 3 BOARD DECISION 4 Okay, Board members, then it would be in order 5 to have a motion either to adopt this recommendation -- or support it or to -- to not 6 7 support the petition, or to ask for additional 8 information, as we did in the previous case. 9 The Chair will entertain a motion. 10 MR. PRESLEY: So moved. 11 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, so moved. I'll interpret 12 that as being -- you're moving to --13 MR. PRESLEY: Accept it. 14 DR. ZIEMER: -- accept the recommendation and support it. This would be a motion to -- to 15 16 recommend to the Secretary that the SEC 17 petition be approved. Is there a second? 18 I second it. MR. CLAWSON: 19 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, and it's been seconded. we will need the wording for this one in our 20 21 usual form, and with the possible inclusion of 22 some clarification words of the sort that were 23 suggested to us earlier. Dr. Melius --24 DR. MELIUS: Yeah, I could --25 DR. ZIEMER: -- do you by chance --

1 DR. MELIUS: Yes. 2 DR. ZIEMER: -- have some --3 DR. MELIUS: Purely by -- by chance. 4 MR. PRESLEY: Do you hear the clicking going 5 over here? 6 DR. MELIUS: And if Bob will accept my --7 DR. ZIEMER: The detailed --8 DR. MELIUS: -- (unintelligible) amendment here 9 after he hears it --10 DR. ZIEMER: The detailed wording to the 11 Presley motion. 12 DR. MELIUS: And I think I -- I at least made 13 an attempt at the additional wording you just 14 mentioned. Okay, here we go. 15 (Reading) The Board recommends that the 16 following letter be transmitted to the 17 Secretary of Health and Human Services within 18 21 days. Should the Chair become aware of any 19 issue that, in his judgment, would preclude the 20 transmittal of this letter within that time 21 period, the Board requests that he promptly 22 informs the Board of the delay, the reasons for 23 this delay and that he immediately works with 24 NIOSH to schedule an emergency meeting of the 25 Board to discuss this issue.

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The Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health (the Board) has evaluated SEC Petition 00061 concerning workers at the Los Alamos National Laboratory under the statutory requirements established by EEOICPA and incorporated into 42 CFR Section 83.13 and 42 CFR Section 83.14. The Board respectfully recommends a Special Exposure Cohort be accorded to all employees of the DOE, predecessor agencies and their contractors or subcontractors who were monitored or should have been monitored for exposure to ionizing radiation associated with radioactive lanthanum (RaLa) operations at Technical Area 10 (Bayo Canyon Site), Technical Area 35 (Ten Site) and Buildings H, Sigma and U (located within Technical Area 1) at the Los Alamos National Laboratory for a number of work days aggregating at least 250 work days during the period from September 1st, 1944 through July 18th, 1963, or in combination with work days within the parameters established for one or more other classes of employees in the SEC. This recommendation is based on the following factors:

Number one, people working in these areas of Los Alamos National Laboratory were involved in the development and testing of nuclear weapons. Reviewing available monitoring data for these operations, NIOSH found it did not have access to sufficient information, including internal personal dosimetry, workplace monitoring data or sufficient process and radiological source information that would allow it to estimate with sufficient accuracy the potential internal exposures to which members of the proposed class may have been exposed. This -- the Board concurs with this determination.

Number two, NIOSH determined that health was endangered for the workers exposed to radiation in these areas of LANL within the time period of -- in question. The Board concurs with this determination.

Number three, the NIOSH review of data found that it was sufficient to support accurate individual dose reconstruction for external doses and occupational medical doses for workers at the areas in question at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. The Board concurs with this determination.

In their evaluation NIOSH determined that it was difficult to identify people who worked in these areas of LANL based on job classifications. Therefore, the Board recommends that determination of eligibility for this class take into account this difficulty. In the absence of work history or other information to the contrary, workers at the LANL facility during the time period in question should be presumed to have worked in the areas in question.

Enclosed is supporting documentation of recent Advisory Board meeting held in Las Vegas,
Nevada where the Special Exposure Cohort was discussed. If any of these items aren't available at this time, they will follow shortly.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. I have one question on the wording, Jim. Under the description of the class, I think basically your last sentence described these as individuals who were working with nuclear weapons, and I note that in NIOSH's description of the class it describes them as individuals who were potentially exposed to radioactive material which primarily

1	consisted of barium-140, lanthanum-140,
2	strontium-89 and strontium-90. I'm wondering
3	if the terminology "exposed to nuclear weapons"
4	or whatever that wording was might be a little
5	misleading or I don't know that they were
6	necessarily working with the weapons.
7	MR. PRESLEY: It could have at that time it
8	could have been anything.
9	DR. MELIUS: I was I actually took this from
10	the document, but I was attempting just to come
11	up with a general description of the processes
12	at the time without trying to go into a lot of
13	detail. I mean I've no
14	DR. ZIEMER: Well, actually what I was trying
15	to make sure is that our description
16	DR. MELIUS: Yeah.
17	DR. ZIEMER: of the class matched the NIOSH
18	description of the class, and maybe
19	DR. MELIUS: Our definition may
20	(unintelligible)
21	DR. ZIEMER: let me cross-check it with
22	Stu's slide, too.
23	DR. MELIUS: Yeah. The definition actually
24	does match, but I certainly would be open to
25	another wording.

1 MS. MUNN: It's not an accurate 2 characterization. 3 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, the proposed class definition -- that's sort of a -- an add-on. 4 5 Is that what it is? I quess the class 6 definition ends with the description of the 7 working days and so on. 8 DR. MELIUS: Yeah. 9 DR. ZIEMER: However, in the petition it does 10 specifically call out the work with those 11 nuclides as opposed to weapons work. I simply 12 -- I leave it to the Board if you -- on the 13 wording. 14 DR. MELIUS: Larry, you have a suggestion or... 15 MR. ELLIOTT: Not on that, on something else. 16 DR. MELIUS: Oh, okay. 17 MR. ELLIOTT: I don't -- in our -- in my 18 opinion, I'm not sure that it -- it's going to 19 make much difference. 20 DR. ZIEMER: It may not. 21 MR. ELLIOTT: I can't see any way it would --22 it would cause a claimant harm in -- in 23 eligibility. 24 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, I was concerned that it 25 didn't match what was in the petition, but if

1 it doesn't affect it, that's fine. 2 MR. ELLIOTT: The concern I come to the mike 3 with is that you -- your -- as you read 4 that, you mentioned that we could not do 5 internal dose. I'd suggest for your consideration if you would specify that to RaLa 6 7 dose, internal lanthanum, because there may be 8 other internal exposures that we may be able to 9 reconstruct. There may be other bioassay on 10 other types that could be reconstructed, and we 11 don't want to miss that. 12 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, would that alter a 13 particular sentence or you're looking --14 DR. MELIUS: Yeah, I'm trying to find the right 15 16 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, while you look at that, Dr. 17 Lockey, did you have a comment or question? 18 DR. LOCKEY: I just need some help -- maybe you 19 can help me with this, Mr. Elliott. How many -20 - how many people do you know actually worked 21 in this area versus how many people worked at 22 Los Alamos National Labs? 23 MR. HINNEFELD: We don't know today how many 24 would -- were at these areas. Is there like 25 anecdotal about a particular time period? We

1 don't -- the short answer is we don't know how 2 many, compared to the total Los Alamos work 3 force during that period worked at these areas. 4 There's not information that was collected by 5 us as part of our work in order to try to do this. 6 7 MR. ELLIOTT: We -- you know, we've asked DOE 8 similar questions and not got any real concrete 9 How many people ever worked at LANL? 10 Well, they'll give you a ball park figure and 11 it -- you know, depending on who you ask, you get different numbers. How many people might 12 have worked in these areas, we don't know. 13 14 DR. LOCKEY: Well, then do we have any idea how 15 complete the work histories are at Los Alamos 16 National Lab? 17 MR. HINNEFELD: Standing here today, I don't. 18 I don't know how complete they are standing 19 here today. 20 DR. ZIEMER: Wanda Munn. 21 MS. MUNN: With respect to the original issue 22 of nuclear weapons, that is an inaccurate 23 categorization of the work that was being done. 24 Better described I think in the original 25 document itself as being chemical separation

1	and implosion tests involving RaLa. If one
2	says "nuclear weapons," the automatic inference
3	is that you have special nuclear material
4	involved and consequently potential
5	DR. ZIEMER: Criticality.
6	MS. MUNN: daughter products of of actual
7	criticalities and explosions, and that's not
8	the case here.
9	DR. ZIEMER: So you're suggesting that that
10	wording be changed?
11	MS. MUNN: Yes, I am.
12	DR. ZIEMER: And Robert?
13	MR. PRESLEY: I agree with Wanda. At the time
14	of testing, that was not a nuclear weapon but a
15	component or an operation.
16	DR. MELIUS: Can I
17	DR. ZIEMER: Jim.
18	DR. MELIUS: Why don't I re-read that
19	particular paragraph.
20	DR. ZIEMER: Sure.
21	DR. MELIUS: It's two changes in it and I want
22	to make sure everybody's comfortable with
23	those.
24	It now reads (reading) People working in these
25	areas of the Los Alamos National Laboratory

1 were involved in chemical separation and implosion testing of RaLa. In reviewing the 2 3 available monitoring data for these operations, NIOSH found it did not have access to 5 sufficient information, including internal personal dosimetry, workplace monitoring or 6 7 sufficient process and radiological source 8 information that it would allow it to estimate 9 with sufficient accuracy the potential internal 10 RaLa doses to which exposure -- to which 11 members of the proposed class may have been 12 exposed. The Board concurs with this determination. 13 14 DR. ZIEMER: It would appear to me that that would address both issues that have been raised 15 16 17 DR. MELIUS: Yeah. 18 DR. ZIEMER: -- and I --19 MR. HINNEFELD: Dr. Ziemer, could I address 20 this? 21 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. 22 MR. HINNEFELD: I'm sorry to do this. 23 suggest rather than saying "chemical separation 24 and testing of RaLa," we use the terminology 25 from the petition class definition which is

1 "associated with RaLa operations" at those 2 facilities, for -- for fear that chemical 3 separation and testing may be interpreted restrictively rather than operation 5 (unintelligible) --6 DR. ZIEMER: Associated with. 7 MR. HINNEFELD: Yeah, "associated with," which 8 is not --9 DR. ZIEMER: It makes it more general and 10 flexible. Can you make that change then, Dr. 11 Melius? 12 DR. MELIUS: Yeah. 13 MR. PRESLEY: As we speak. 14 DR. ZIEMER: Mark Griffon. MR. GRIFFON: 15 I -- I wasn't -- I just have to 16 go back to an earlier question that you had, 17 Paul. Because of what Larry raised, the -- and 18 Larry -- did he step out? 19 DR. ZIEMER: He's over --20 I quess the -- I didn't MR. GRIFFON: 21 understand from the earlier presentation that 22 you had any bioassay data to do any internal 23 dose estimate. Now Larry's saying might want 24 to limit it to lanthanum, which -- you know, 25 that then in my mind raises the question of can

you bound lanthanum, you know, even 1,000 curies of lanthanum in -- in an intake if you do the dose calculations as -- I mean there -- it may -- it may not meet that plausible definition. I think, Stu, you might be right on that. But I'm just questioning, is there other bioassay data? Did I miss that in the presentation? I came in a few minutes late.

MR. HINNEFELD: Do what?

MR. GRIFFON: That you can do other radionuclide -- you --

MR. HINNEFELD: The bioassay data does not include use of the lanthanum or those contaminants that went along with it, and so we have -- from that era we have bioassay for other radionuclides like plutonium and tritium and probably uranium and things like that, which would not be relevant to the type of exposure we're discussing with radioactive lanthanum. But we don't have a bioassay set -- surely not a robust bioassay set, there may be a sample here and there, but we don't have a robust bioassay set for either the radioactive lanthanum or the impurities that may be used as markers for bounding purposes. Is that -- did

1 that answer your question? 2 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, I just want -- and you 3 explored the -- the -- I think you answered 4 this when you answered Paul. You explored the 5 possibility of can we model this. We have this many runs -- I think you said you knew the 6 7 number of runs, you knew the approximate 8 nominal activity in each run and -- and you've 9 explored the possibil -- you -- you've --MR. HINNEFELD: We didn't have any 10 11 (unintelligible) --12 MR. GRIFFON: -- the estimates on if ten 13 percent was released and actually ten percent 14 of the total activity was an uptake to an 15 employee, what -- what the --16 MR. HINNEFELD: We didn't have any confidence 17 that we could arrive at a number like that that 18 was credible. It didn't give us a credible 19 number. 20 MR. GRIFFON: So it was really based on the --21 on -- on -- you couldn't establish a plausible 22 scenario. 23 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. 24 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. 25 DR. ZIEMER: Larry.

1 MR. ELLIOTT: Let me suggest for your 2 consideration that you put both phrases in, the 3 "separation in development of" a nuclear 4 weapon. Okay? I'm just a little worried about 5 losing that phrase, nuclear weapon. 6 MS. MUNN: Why, Larry? 7 DR. ZIEMER: It's not in the petition was the 8 point I was making. I don't object to it being 9 there, per se. I -- it wasn't in the 10 description of the class in any way, but 11 understood it's part of the weapons program 12 certainly. 13 MS. MUNN: Yeah. 14 DR. ZIEMER: So... 15 DR. MELIUS: Should we say -- can I make an 16 attempt here, 'cause we've changed it once 17 again while you were talking, Larry. (Reading) 18 People working in these areas of Los Alamos 19 National Laboratory were associated with 20 radioactive lanthanum operations. 21 Okay? That's what we have now. And then what 22 I would suggest, how about (reading) People 23 working in these areas were associated 24 radioactive lanthanum operations as part of the 25 early development and testing of nuclear

1 weapons. 2 MR. PRESLEY: I'll buy that. 3 DR. MELIUS: Yeah, I mean that's the context for it. 4 5 MR. PRESLEY: I'll buy that. 6 DR. ZIEMER: The context. Wanda Munn. 7 MS. MUNN: Ah, that's all right. Forget it. 8 Let them make whatever they want to make out of 9 It will be made. it. 10 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you. Any other --11 Mark, did you have any follow-up on your 12 question? MR. GRIFFON: 13 No. 14 Okay. And --DR. ZIEMER: 15 DR. WADE: For the record, Larry is just trying 16 to -- to make sure that the workers are 17 protected by any --18 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 19 DR. WADE: -- that's all he's (unintelligible). 20 DR. ZIEMER: Stu -- Stu or Larry, the -- the 21 issue that you raise about other nuclides or 22 other bioassays, anticipating -- we don't know 23 whose -- whose claim might come into this, and 24 you're saying it's possible that they might 25 have exposures even elsewhere on the site that

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1
               include other things that have been bioassayed.
2
               Is that -- is that the point?
3
              MR. HINNEFELD: I believe that's the point, is
              that the internal dose --
4
5
              DR. ZIEMER: Yeah.
              MR. HINNEFELD: -- that we can't reconstruct
6
7
              where there's no bioassay (unintelligible) --
8
              DR. ZIEMER: And if they had --
9
              MR. HINNEFELD: -- (unintelligible) type of
10
              exposure.
11
              DR. ZIEMER: -- bioassay, are we assuming that
12
              the lanthanum would be missed?
              MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. I mean if they would have
13
14
              the uranium or plutonium bioassay --
15
              DR. ZIEMER: Oh, yeah, yeah --
16
              MR. HINNEFELD: -- or tritium bioassay, we
17
              would --
18
              DR. ZIEMER: -- so it's --
19
              MR. HINNEFELD: -- certainly expect it to be
20
              missed.
              DR. ZIEMER: -- specific they --
21
22
              MR. HINNEFELD:
                              Yeah.
23
              DR. ZIEMER: -- if it was chemically specific.
24
              Right. Or the time --
25
              MR. HINNEFELD: Or the time.
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1	DR. ZIEMER: would right.
2	DR. WADE: So with a non-covered cancer, you
3	would attempt a partial dose reconstruction
4	using external, and possibly internal, but not
5	dealing with lanthanum.
6	DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. Thank you. Okay, I think
7	we have the wording of Mr. Presley's motion.
8	Are you ready to vote? It appears that we're
9	ready to vote.
10	Those who support the motion, please raise your
11	hand.
12	(Affirmative responses)
13	Okay, all present have raised their hand.
14	Michael Gibson?
15	MR. GIBSON: I vote aye.
16	DR. ZIEMER: Michael votes aye. There then
17	would be no no's and no abstentions, and the
18	record will show that Dr. Poston has reclused
19	(sic) himself from this deliberation and vote.
20	The motion carries. Thank you very much.
21	Thank you, Stu.
22	How are we on time?
23	DR. WADE: One minute. I would make one brief
24	announcement.
25	DR. ZIEMER: We're going to have a break in a

1 moment. We have a brief announcement first. 2 DR. WADE: Just for everyone's planning 3 purposes, it is our -- it is the intent that 4 Senator Reid will speak to the group via technology -- magic technology from Washington, 5 6 and that's scheduled for 2:30 p.m. -- Nevada 7 time, correct? -- so those of you who want to 8 plan your day around that, that's the current -9 - Senator Reid is our host, after all. 10 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. We'll take a 15-minute 11 recess. 12 (Whereupon, a recess was taken from 9:45 a.m. 13 to 10:15 a.m.) 14 S-50 SEC PETITION 15 DR. ZIEMER: We are now ready to resume our 16 deliberations. The next item on our agenda is 17 an SEC petition. It's referred to as the S-50 18 petition which comes out of Oak Ridge and what 19 was called the Oak Ridge Thermal Diffusion 20 Plant, and Stu Hinnefeld will give us the NIOSH 21 evaluation report on this petition. 22 NIOSH PRESENTATION 23 MR. HINNEFELD: Hello again. Anybody else 24 experiencing deja vu?

Okay, this next presentation is -- relates to

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the S-50 Thermal Diffusion Plant, one of the early uranium enrichment attempts, and this work went on in Oak Ridge. This is Petition Number 60. As I said, we number them in sequence as we receive them.

The -- this was again an 83.14 petition. Ιn other words, we encountered a particular situation, exposure scenario. We felt like we could not find enough exposure to perform a feasible dose reconstruction and so the -- we proceeded along the 83.14 path. And not only did we consider the situation of the petitioner that we identified, but also people with exposures similar to him. In other words, other people exposed in this -- in this way, and that would be the definition of the class. I just showed this slide a while ago -- of course the two-pronged test for adding classes to the Special Cohort as defined in our regulations. Is it feasible to estimate the level of radiation exposure that the class was exposed to -- all members of the class were exposed to, and is there a reasonable likelihood that their health could have been harmed by the exposures.

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Okay, the S-50 Plant was, as I said, one of the early attempts to enrich uranium. It was built during the War in Oak Ridge. It -- there was some Navy pilot work done in Philadelphia, I believe, beforehand and then Manhattan Engineering District took that technology and tried to -- tried to do some enrichment at S-They had some degree of success, got the uranium enriched a little bit, and then we used that as feed into the Calutrons at Y-12 where the really successful enrichment occurred. The Thermal Diffusion operation shut down in 1945 and the process equipment was disassembled in the late '40s so the facilities out there essentially has shut down for a number of years. And then the facility was further used through December of 1951 to conduct feasibility studies for the Nuclear Energy for Propulsion of Aircraft project, the infamous nuclear airplane which was apparently referred to as NEPA, which of course means something completely different today.

We -- briefly describing the processes that were evolved -- involved in -- relevant to our issue with reconstructability here, the first

is the thermal diffusion process -- there are it consisted of a series of concentric heated
and chilled pipes. UF-6 under pressure was
injected between those pipes and then the
convection currents tended to separate the U235 from the U-238, U-235 tending to go up to
the hot side and 238 tended to go down to the
cold side, so the draw-off then occurred on the
hot top of the column. And there was some
enrichment success. You know, there was a
slightly preferential movement in those -- in
that direction, so there would be some
enrichment effect.

For the NEPA project the -- we have very -very sketchy information about the work that
was done. We know that they were assembling
essentially fuel and graphite blocks with the
idea that they were going to build a reactor to
go into an airplane. They fabricated those
blocks. We don't really know what source term,
how much uranium they had that would have been
enriched uranium, we don't know how much they
would have had or how enriched. We don't know
exactly what they did in terms of forming the
blocks, what processes were involved. We don't

know the chemical form of the uranium. And
there's also indication that they may have used
-- or they may have done some activation
analysis for materials that had been previously

5 irradiated at X-10.

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We've been able to obtain no personnel monitoring results for either the external exposures or the internal exposures at these facilities. We have no air monitoring data for the facility -- for the facility during either of the periods of operation, and we do have some contemporary -- contemporaneous information reports that indicated that the process was kind of leaky, that there was some significant uranium release during the attempts at diffusion. UF-6 under -- you know, if it's hot and it's not under pressure, it's a vapor. And so these would be pretty volatile releases. Now there is a limited amount of information from direct radiation and contamination surveys, but we don't feel like there is sufficient body of data, either in magnitude or time, to give us a good handle on what the magnitude of the doses might be. And we don't have any information about the state of

equipment as it was shut down and retired and as it sat there in the facility. We don't really know what the plant -- the condition of the plant was between the time that they stopped trying to do the diffusion and the time that they converted it, disa-- disassembled the equipment. We -- you know, as far as we know, it was as it stood, with whatever hold-up material would have been there, whatever contamination would have been there until it was disassembled.

We do believe we know enough about the medical monitoring program in this period in the Oak Ridge complex that we could develop protocols for reconstructing the medical -- occupational medical dose for the -- for the class or people in the class. That's a pretty limited amount that we could reconstruct, but it is possible to be successful on occasion to achieve a -- to complete a dose reconstruction sufficiently with that. Otherwise, we'll do what -- you know, we'll provide what we can reconstruct in this -- in that arena.

So strictly and quickly as an overview in our evaluation of the S-50 Plant as, you know, we

kind of -- as we were researching the Oak Ridge facilities and trying to determine what we could learn about the Oak Ridge facilities, of course we came across the S-50 Plant. We had claims from the S-50 Plant. We said -- and as we investigated what -- you know, trying to establish ways to do dose reconstruction, we concluded well, we really can't. We really don't have enough information.

So we contacted a claimant, who ultimately became the petitioner, in the middle of May; sent them a letter saying sorry, we attempted to reconstruct your dose but we're not able to. Here's the SEC petition Form A. Please sign that and send it back. And so we received that then at the end of May and it became petition number 60. And the evaluation of course had in large part been done by that time because we pretty much did the evaluation before we sent the letter that we couldn't reconstruct the doses.

In terms of the feasibility, we find that we lack the monitoring, process and source term information to estimate the internal or external doses to the S-50 facility from --

facilities from July 1944 through December 1951, and that's the entire covered period for this facility. When I say covered period, I mean the specified covered period that's been identified by Department of Energy and Department of Labor.

We believe we have sufficient information to estimate the medical exposures -- only the medical exposures for that period, and we'll attempt to do that on the chance that we may have success by doing that.

So as I say, we've determined it's not feasible to estimate with sufficient accuracy the internal/external doses for all members of the class, and we believe that health may have been endangered because of the nature of the operation, the using UF-6 vapor, there's a lot of potential for releases and internal exposure sufficient over a number of years to provide --you know, be -- potentially harm the -- the health of the employee in terms of the test in the EEOICPA program, and that in either operation, since we lack information to bound their -- decide how bad could it have been, we feel like it's pretty much not possible to say

well, we can't say how bad it was, but it could be bad enough to hurt them. It seems like that kind of goes hand in hand that -- so exposures could have been high enough to cause harm. And certainly it appears that some per-- workers in the class may have accumulated substantial intakes, particularly from the operation of the diffusion plant.

Proposed class definition is here, as well as in the evaluation report. So again the (reading) All employees of the DOE and its predecessor agencies and their contractors and subcontractors who were monitored or should have been monitored -- should have been monitored based on today's thought process -to ionizing radiation at S-50 Thermal Diffusion Plant for the 250 days. Again, since it was a uranium exposure, even though we can't bound the upper -- of the total amount of exposure, the particular exposure rate would be such that it would have to be more than presence. wouldn't get a very high acute exposure that would allow presence, so for a period of 250 days. And of cour-- and the days can be aggregated with other classes.

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And our summary slide which is same as last one, so if I'd neglected to put in what we can and can't reconstruct in the table last time, I again neglected to put it in this time. It defines the class, our determination of feasibility and our -- our view of health endangerment.

That's all I have to present on this at the moment. And I may need help from staff if there are questions.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. I don't believe we have any
petitioners present, do we, on this one -- Lew,
if you -- or Larry?

MR. RUTHERFORD: (Unintelligible)

## BOARD DISCUSSION

DR. ZIEMER: LaVon, okay. No petitioners to speak on this one, so let's open it for discussion. Stu, do you know -- or maybe even Mr. Presley would know -- organizationally, was the -- the S-50 facility operated by the same contractor as the rest of the facility and -- and that remark is -- or that question is one where I'm asking if the monitoring program differed from those at K-25 or X-10 or Y-12.

MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, I know we know that it

1 was constructed by H.K.Ferguson and operated by 2 Fercleve Corporation. I don't think Fercleve 3 was a contractor that operated Y-12 or any of 4 the other --5 DR. ZIEMER: No. So it was a different 6 contractor, and presumably then would have --7 or conceivably could have had a completely 8 different health and safety program? 9 Yes. MR. RUTHERFORD: 10 DR. ZIEMER: Robert, can you shed any 11 additional light on that? 12 MR. PRESLEY: Yes and no. To everything that I 13 can find out about S-50, a large part of it was 14 run by the Navy. They did use people from K-25 15 as their probably maintenance and -- and 16 everything else. I would say that if there was 17 any health physics or monitoring or anything 18 like that, it would have probably come from K-19 25. But there's very, very little information 20 on this. And as far as who the prime 21 contractor was for that, I've not even been 22 able to find that yet. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, LaVon has -- had a name 24 there and --MR. PRESLEY: Yeah, but it's --25

1 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yeah, it -- Fercleve 2 Corporation was the operator. I will add that 3 -- that the sur-- the little amount of data we 4 do have, it's not clear that there was a 5 separate organization, like K-25 or anybody, that actually did the health physics work, so -6 7 - which -- very limited health physics work. 8 DR. ZIEMER: Can you tell for sure that it was 9 not an -- an actual Navy operation or a 10 military --11 MR. RUTHERFORD: From everything that we've 12 read, the S-50 portion of it -- you know, it clearly seems to be that it was, you know, a --13 14 DR. ZIEMER: Civilian --15 MR. RUTHERFORD: -- AEC operation or an 16 operation that would have been under the 17 weapons because you -- you were actually 18 enriching uranium. And they were -- the S-50 19 was just one of the different processes -- you 20 know, besides the Calutrons and that -- that 21 they were --22 DR. ZIEMER: They were trying a --23 MR. RUTHERFORD: Exactly. 24 DR. ZIEMER: -- lot of different things, yes. 25 No, I was just curious as why there would be no

1 monitoring when other -- I think other parts --2 when did the monitoring start, for example, at 3 K-25 and Y-12? It was almost from the 4 beginning, was it not? 5 MR. RUTHERFORD: Actually if you look at Y-12, 6 the -- we had virtually no internal monitoring. The reason why we added the Calutrons for the 7 8 early years is both in-- you know, we couldn't 9 do internal or external for the Calutrons. 10 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 11 MR. RUTHERFORD: It was similar -- you know, 12 very little monitoring data. 13 MR. PRESLEY: Now one of the reasons you don't 14 find the data down there is Y-12 was -- went on 15 line first, and they were having problems 16 getting material so they said let's build the 17 N-50 real fast and that's what they did, and K-18 25 probably -- I'd have to go back and look at 19 dates, but K-25 probably didn't even come into 20 production until about what, '46 -- end of '45, 21 '46, and N-50 was doing their thing at the end 22 of '44 trying to feed Y-12. 23 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yeah, actually if you -- if 24 you remember back when we did the Y-12 early 25 work, the reason why the Calutrons were shut

down when they did in '49 was -- was -- I mean from enrichment was because K-25 had come on line and they'd actually seen the high efficiency out of K-25.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Other questions? Okay, Brad.

MR. CLAWSON: I -- and this is -- I think you've already answered this, but I'm just looking at the work force. We -- they could have used work forces from K-25 -- I mean electricians, the whole nine yards. I'm wondering about technicians, everything else that could have been involved in this -- reason I bring this up because when we were in Oak Ridge one of the petitioners brought this up and was -- made the comment of working at these areas.

MR. PRESLEY: I would probably state that any technicians or anything like that that might have worked at -- at N-50, I couldn't -- I couldn't say with 100 percent accuracy, but I would say that they probably came from Y-12 rather than K-25. Because at the time this thing was started up, K-25 was in prod-- was in the building stage. It was not in the

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production stage and Y-12 was the one that was in the production stage. This was -- this facility was built solely to supply material to -- to the Calutrons at Y-12.

MR. RUTHERFORD: The only thing that would possibly say that that wasn't true was the fact that you did have different operators, company operators. Fercleve Corporation did not operate -- was not in -- you know, was not the same operating company as -- who was operating Y-12 and so you -- you may have been that -you know, employer issues where you may not have been able to pull employees. And the documents that we've retrieved, the in-- some infor-- the information that we've retrieved indicates that these were new employees, you know, so it -- it -- we did get the indication that -- you know, it's not to say they weren't, but we didn't get the indication that they came from another facility.

MR. CLAWSON: Well, and -- and I understand that, and a -- and a lot of the defense contractors and stuff, the management-type operation was run by a different company, but a lot of times because of special use of the

employees and stuff they used -- used the work force that was established there.

MR. PRESLEY: Yeah, that's correct, because they -- they -- the work force crossed lines, especially in the early days out there. I mean if you needed a -- if you needed a pipe fitter real fast, they might pull that pipe fitter from -- from ORNL if they couldn't get one onsite.

DR. ZIEMER: But in cases where they did that - for example, if you had a construction
worker, a pipe fitter from let's say Y-12, if
they left the Y-12 site, any monitoring that
they might have had there would stay there, I
assume. They wouldn't be taking either pocket
dosimeters or badges from one site to the
other. Is that correct? Or do we even know?
Maybe we don't know, but --

MR. PRESLEY: I'd say you don't even know.

MR. RUTHERFORD: I know that we actually looked at some of that -- and Mark's not here, but we looked at some of that with the Y-12, you know, SEC petition. The early years, there's no indication of that, you know. It -- there's so -- there's sparse data at both Y-12 and, you

1 know, the S-50 for those early years to really 2 even make a determination on that. 3 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. MR. CLAWSON: Well, and to further add on to 4 5 that, up until probably ten or 12 years ago, when I'd go to any other facility I would have 6 7 a whole totally different TLD. I had a total 8 of six at one time. DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you. Other comments 9 10 or questions? 11 (No responses) 12 **BOARD DECISION** 13 If there are no questions, perhaps the Board is 14 ready to take action on this. The Chair would 15 entertain a motion, if anyone wishes to make a 16 motion. Dr. Melius, you want to get first 17 crack at it here. 18 DR. MELIUS: It's a rather long motion. 19 DR. ZIEMER: Just to encapsulate it, are you 20 going to make a motion that we support this? 21 DR. MELIUS: Yes. 22 DR. ZIEMER: Yes, okay. And the wording then 23 would be? 24 DR. MELIUS: The wording would then --

(reading) The Board recommends that the

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following letter be transmitted to the Secretary of Health and Human Services within 21 days. Should the Chair become aware of any issue that, in his judgment, would preclude the transmitting of this letter within that time period, the Board requests that he promptly informs the Board of the delay, the reasons for this delay, that he immediately works with NIOSH to schedule an emergency meeting of the Board to discuss the -- this issue. The letter reads as follows:

The Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker
Health (the Board) has evaluated SEC Petition
00060 concerning workers at the Oak Ridge
National Laboratories under the statutory
requirements established by EEOICPA and
incorporated into 42 CFR Section 83.13 and 42
CFR Section 83.14. The Board respectfully
recommends a Special Exposure Cohort be
accorded to all employees of the DOE,
predecessor agencies and their contractors or
subcontractors who were monitored or should
have been monitored while working at the S-50
Oak Ridge Thermal Diffusion Plant for a number
of work days aggregating at least 250 work days

during the period from July 9, 1944 through

December 31st, 1951, or in combination with

work days within the parameters established for

one or more other classes of employees in the

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SEC.

This recommendation is based on the following factors:

Number one, people working in S-50 Oak Ridge Thermal Diffusion Plant were employed in a wartime uranium enrichment facility from July 8th, 1944 to September 9th, 1945, and in feasibility studies for the Nuclear Energy for the Propulsion of Aircraft project from May 1st, 1946 through December 31st, 1951. NIOSH found that it lacked access to internal and external personnel -- personnel dosimetry data and other workplace monitoring data necessary to reconstruct internal and external exposures to uranium compounds and other radioactive materials that may have been present at the facility during the time periods in question, and thus was unable to estimate with sufficient accuracy radiation doses from internal and external exposures for these workers. Board concurs with this determination.

1 NIOSH determined that health was endangered for 2 workers exposed to radiation in -- as -- at the 3 S-50 Oak Ridge Thermal Diffusion Plant in the 4 time period in question. The Board concurs 5 with this determination. 6 Enclosed is supporting documentation from 7 recent Advisory Board meetings held in Las 8 Vegas, Nevada where the Special Exposure Cohort 9 was discussed. If any of these items aren't 10 available at this time, they will follow 11 shortly. 12 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, you've heard the motion. 13 there a second? MR. CLAWSON: I'll second it. 14 And seconded. I'd like to ask a 15 DR. ZIEMER: 16 question. I believe in the presentation it was 17 indicated that medical exposures could be 18 reconstructed, but not external and internal 19 occupational --20 That's -- that's correct. MR. HINNEFELD: 21 DR. MELIUS: Okay, then I missed that. I'm 22 sorry. 23 DR. ZIEMER: So my question is, do we need to 24 refer to that in the narrative --25 MS. MUNN: Yes.

1 DR. ZIEMER: -- in the way that we have when 2 you can do, for example --3 DR. MELIUS: Yeah. 4 DR. ZIEMER: -- external but not internal, so 5 we may need a sentence indicating that the adequate reconstruction of occupational medical 6 7 dose at the S-50 site is considered feasible. 8 Or -- or that NIOSH found that it is considered 9 feasible and that the Board concurs. 10 DR. MELIUS: Yeah, just a second and I will... 11 **DR. ZIEMER:** Other comments? Larry. 12 MR. ELLIOTT: I think I heard you site 83.13. 13 This is an 83.14. I don't know --14 DR. MELIUS: I cited both of them, which as I recollect -- it's been a while -- that was the 15 16 way we did it when we originally had an 83.14. 17 MR. ELLIOTT: I don't know if it makes any 18 difference, but --19 DR. MELIUS: I'm -- would -- willing to stand 20 corrected on that, but I -- my recollection is 21 we ended up -- rather than doing specific sections, we just did generally 83.13 and 14 22 23 for that -- adding to that, and that was --24 whoever was counsel at the time in the audience 25 concurred, but -- you know, I'm not sure it

1	makes a difference as long as we cite them both
2	and cite 14.
3	MR. ELLIOTT: (Off microphone) (Unintelligible)
4	DR. ZIEMER: Both are cited in the in the
5	NIOSH review, Larry.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: I think what's cited in the NIOSH
7	review maybe I'm wrong here but is 82.12
8	where we can't am I right, Stu? This is not
9	an 83.13, I know that. But it comes from an
10	82.12 where we identify we can't do dose
11	reconstruction. Then we move it into an 83.14
12	petitioning situation. And I don't think
13	there's a problem with citing 83.13, except
14	this is you know, this particular petition
15	is not an 83.13, so
16	DR. MELIUS: Uh-huh.
17	DR. ZIEMER: I'm just looking at your at
18	Section 8.0 of your evaluation, which deals
19	with the health endangerment
20	MR. HINNEFELD: Right.
21	DR. ZIEMER: it says it's governed by
22	(unintelligible)
23	MR. HINNEFELD: (Unintelligible) health
24	endangerment portion (unintelligible)
25	DR. ZIEMER: and 13 and 14.

1 MR. ELLIOTT: Okay, that's the tie-in. 2 what I was missing. That's where we tie into 3 health endangerment. DR. ZIEMER: Right, health endangerment is from 5 So are we okay then to -- yeah. 6 DR. MELIUS: Can I friendly amendment my --I've added a section, (reading) Number three, 7 8 the NIOSH review of the data was -- found that 9 it was sufficient to support accurate 10 individual dose reconstruction for occupational 11 medical doses for workers that -- in the area 12 at the S-50 Oak Ridge Thermal Diffusion Plant. 13 The Board concurs with this determination. 14 DR. ZIEMER: And let me just ask Stu, on that 15 issue of the medical -- you don't really deal 16 with it, but is there an assumption or do we 17 know that they -- they indeed had annual 18 medical exposures there, or would you simply 19 assume that they had medical exposures sort of 20 equivalent to what the other parts of the Oak 21 Ridge site had? What -- what -- what do you in 22 fact do in the medical case? 23 MR. HINNEFELD: In -- for medical we would 24 expect them to have the same type exposures as 25 the rest of the Oak Ridge complex, and so that

1	would be in line with those.
2	DR. ZIEMER: You would assume that they had one
3	per year
4	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know what
5	(unintelligible)
6	DR. ZIEMER: or whatever
7	MR. HINNEFELD: right now, probably
8	DR. ZIEMER: whatever the assumption
9	MR. HINNEFELD: Probably one per year, and at
10	that time I believe it was probably
11	photofluorographic examinations in Oak Ridge,
12	at for the certainly for the start. I
13	don't know if that would have continued through
14	1950, but certainly at the start.
15	DR. ZIEMER: Even though we we actually
16	don't have any evidence that they had that, but
17	that would be
18	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we don't have the expo
19	like medical records for these folks
20	DR. ZIEMER: Anyway
21	MR. HINNEFELD: we don't have a detailed
22	description of what they did at S-50 for
23	medical monitoring.
24	DR. ZIEMER: Right. Thank you. Any further
25	comments, Board members? Lew, do you have a
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1 comment? 2 DR. WADE: I'd like to make a comment before 3 you vote. I've asked Robert Presley to abstain 4 from voting on this petition. He does not show 5 in his waiver to be conflicted at ORINS, but there seems to be in my mind some question as 6 7 to the boundary between S-50 and other 8 facilities at Oak Ridge, and therefore I think 9 it's in the best interest of the process that 10 he abstain, and I think he's graciously agreed. 11 MR. PRESLEY: And change the word "ORINS," though. It's not ORINS, it's K-25 -- or Y-12. 12 13 DR. WADE: Okay. 14 Yeah. Okay, any other comments, DR. ZIEMER: 15 Board members, or are you ready to vote? 16 Okay, by show of hands, all who support the 17 motion, say -- or raise your right hand. 18 (Affirmative responses) 19 And all here present, with the exception of Mr. 20 Presley who's abstaining, are voting yea. 21 Gibson, are you still on the line? 22 MR. GIBSON: Yeah, I vote aye. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Michael voting... MR. GIBSON: Aye. 24 25 DR. ZIEMER: Aye, thank you. There are no

1 The ayes have it. The motion carries. 2 Thank you very much. Thank you, Stu. 3 SC&A TASKING 4 DR. WADE: If we have time I'd suggest we get 5 into this issue of tasking SC&A for next year 6 on procedures and site profiles, just in case 7 there's work that needs to be done right away. DR. ZIEMER: Now we're a little bit ahead of 8 9 schedule, and before we move to the conflict of 10 interest policy, we -- we have some sort of 11 carry-over work items. Let's see, let's --12 let's -- yeah, we can begin with our SC&A 13 tasking and --14 DR. WADE: Yeah, I would suggest we look at 15 SC&A tasking --16 DR. ZIEMER: And I want to make sure -- is John 17 Mauro in the assembly when --18 I just saw John with the MR. PRESLEY: 19 (unintelligible) take off down --20 DR. ZIEMER: He's here and Joe is here so we --21 I -- in case we needed to call on them, we --22 make sure they're present. 23 DR. WADE: And my reasoning for wanting to do 24 this is just in case the Board, in its 25 preliminary discussions, requires some

additional information, we have the lunch time to -- to do that. We have two tasks remaining in front of us relative to SC&A's work for next year. That relates to procedures that they will review and site profiles that they will review. And I would suggest we start with site profiles.

I take you back to the -- the document that was shared with you that listed the site profiles that were completed and listed on the NIOSH web site. We've added value to that by showing not only the total number of cases, but the number of cases that have been compensated -- no, number of cases where dose reconstructions have been done. We've added information of sites where there are qualified petitions. You know, we've added additional information about site profiles under development. So there's a great deal of information in front of you. Yesterday you were beginning to come to grips with this issue, but you wanted to wait, for example, to see how the Chapman Valve situation played out. So I would ask you to -- to pick up your discussion on generating up to five site profiles for SC&A to review next year.

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DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you, Lew, and as a reminder, the tasking document that we are working from for this upcoming year does indicate five. That is in a sense a kind of rough guideline because the capability may very well, as John Mauro indicated, depend on the nature of -- of the particular site and so on. One might only be able to do four or six, but for the present time it would be useful if the Board identified up to five sites. We're not -- we don't necessarily have to identify all five today, or we could identify five in the -and prioritize and get SC&A under way with the possibility of, for example, changing our mind later on on one that's down the list. But with that in mind, and what I -- what I would suggest we do is do this in kind of an open discussion manner, try to get a feel for what Board members think are the priority sites and identify those, and then we'll see if we need to narrow it down. In other words, indicate -and you can do this individually -- what you think is an important site or sites that we should look at, and then we'll get input from others. And we'll just -- let's see, I don't

1	know if Dr. Melius has his flag up out of habit
2	or if you're ready to start.
3	DR. MELIUS: No, that was left over from
4	DR. ZIEMER: Left over, okay.
5	DR. MELIUS: probably early this morning.
6	DR. ZIEMER: I know that some made some
7	preliminary comments. Wanda, you had some
8	suggestions.
9	MS. MUNN: Yes, I did those yesterday.
10	DR. WADE: I can remind you of Wanda's
11	suggestions if you'd like.
12	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, let's let's jot those
13	down as starting point and
14	DR. WADE: Wanda suggested K-25, Pantex,
15	Argonne National Lab West, Lawrence Livermore
16	National Laboratories, and Atomic
17	International, paren, Energy Technology
18	Engineering Center, close paren, as a starting
19	list of five.
20	DR. ZIEMER: What was what was the fifth
21	one?
22	DR. WADE: Atomics International
23	DR. ZIEMER: Oh, yes.
24	DR. WADE: paren, Energy Technology
25	Engineering Center, close paren.

1	DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Now that's a starting five.
2	Let's get some comments, either concurrence or
3	indicate others that you think might be also
4	should be considered. Mr. Presley?
5	MR. PRESLEY: We know right off the bat that
6	Savannah River's number one. Is that not
7	correct?
8	DR. WADE: Right, Savannah River is the sixth,
9	to be re-evaluated.
10	MR. PRESLEY: Right, so it's going to be one of
11	the five.
12	DR. WADE: No, it's it's the sixth.
13	MR. PRESLEY: We're going to call it six, okay.
14	MR. CLAWSON: Could you go back over those
15	again? I kind of (unintelligible) writing
16	those, trying to mark them down.
17	DR. ZIEMER: Yes. Go ahead, Lew.
18	DR. WADE: Wanda's rec Wanda's recommendation
19	K-25, Pantex, Argonne National Lab West,
20	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and
21	Atomics International, paren, Energy Technology
22	Engineering Center, close paren.
23	DR. ZIEMER: And Bob Presley's simply reminding
24	us that Savannah River is already in the queue,
25	is that

1	MR. PRESLEY: Queue, that's correct. I would
2	like to add to those to be considered Iowa Army
3	Ordnance Plant. It looks like we've got a very
4	high number of claims there
5	MS. MUNN: We've done that (unintelligible)?
6	MR. PRESLEY: and also I think we ought to -
7	-
8	DR. ZIEMER: Hold on just a second. Is this
9	you know, we did a petition for Iowa.
10	MR. PRESLEY: Have we already done that one?
11	I'm sorry.
12	MS. MUNN: We've done that one.
13	DR. WADE: We did an emergency task
14	MR. PRESLEY: I had that one circled.
15	DR. WADE: I'm sorry. For the record, we did
16	an emergency task of SC&A to look at the Iowa
17	Ordnance Plant site profile as part of the
18	detail work looking at the SEC.
19	MR. PRESLEY: Okay, I'm sorry. I would like to
20	add one of the the old assembly sites, which
21	is whatever you want to call it,
22	Clarksville/Medina or Medina/Clarksville. I
23	think that ought to be added. That's one of
24	the early assembly/disassembly sites.
25	DR. WADE: Now my notes show that

1	Clarksville/Medina is a site that's in the
2	site profile is underway, not completed. I
3	don't know, do we have a sense of when it would
4	be completed?
5	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I don't have that date
6	with me, but I might be able to get it.
7	DR. WADE: Okay.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: So I don't know right off the
9	top of my head.
10	DR. WADE: Thank you. If you would get that,
11	Stu, as quickly as you could.
12	DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Brad?
13	MR. CLAWSON: After after seeing yesterday,
14	and I'm just throwing it out, I'd like to see
15	Chapman Valve re checked out.
16	DR. MELIUS: Yeah, Paul, I actually have I
17	really am up now.
18	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, we have a Dr. Melius.
19	DR. MELIUS: I would argue a little bit against
20	Chapman Valve given that they're already doing
21	the the SEC evaluation there. I think we do
22	one or the other, and I thought we had
23	determined yesterday to go with the SEC and
24	DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, actually what
25	DR. MELIUS: (unintelligible)

1 DR. ZIEMER: -- will happen is they will end up 2 doing at least part of the site profile, as it 3 may pertain to. 4 DR. MAURO: Just to point out the -- Chapman 5 Valve is -- it's more what you would call an exposure matrix. It's a relatively small 6 7 document and it is going to be thoroughly 8 reviewed as -- and it's not the equivalent of 9 what we all know to be a site profile, which is 10 usually several hundred pages of very complex 11 material. So bottom line is Chapman Valve 12 exposure matrix will be thoroughly reviewed as 13 part of the SEC review process. 14 Okay, thank you. So -- so we --DR. ZIEMER: 15 that'll take care of it, Brad. Okay? 16 DR. MELIUS: And then I'd like to suggest two 17 One's Portsmouth, there's a large number more. 18 of cases there and I think for that reason 19 alone we should evaluate it. And then the 20 other one was Sandia, which is on the list of 21 site profiles that's about to be complete and I 22 believe that --23 DR. ZIEMER: Now you're talking Sandia 24 Albuquerque --25 DR. MELIUS: That would be --

1	DR. ZIEMER: or both?
2	DR. MELIUS: correct.
3	DR. ZIEMER: Sandia Albuquerque.
4	DR. MELIUS: Sandia Albu we'll keep them
5	separate, Sandia Albuquerque. And I believe
6	that site profile is almost complete is what we
7	were told. Stu or somebody reported yesterday
8	and so I think it's appropriate to schedule
9	it this year. Again, there was I believe
10	around 200 to 300 cases there pending this one
11	when I asked yesterday.
12	DR. ZIEMER: 217 cases.
13	DR. MELIUS: Okay.
14	DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Yes, Robert.
15	MR. PRESLEY: Where do we stand on Pinellas?
16	DR. ZIEMER: Pinellas has already been
17	reviewed, I believe, we you should have that
18	one in your
19	DR. MELIUS: Just got it recently.
20	DR. ZIEMER: collection of binders, white
21	binders at home.
22	DR. MELIUS: Yeah.
23	DR. ZIEMER: Others?
24	(No responses)
25	So right now I see seven suggestions. What we

1 might do is prioritize these and --2 DR. WADE: Mike Gibson is trying to say 3 something. 4 DR. ZIEMER: Oh, Mike, yes. Sorry to ignore 5 you. Hang on just a second and we'll get you 6 hooked in here. Okay. 7 MR. GIBSON: Paul, this is Mike. Could you 8 read the seven sites to me, please? 9 DR. WADE: Okay. 10 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, Lew will read them here for 11 you. 12 DR. WADE: I'll read them with attribution. 13 Wanda has suggested K-25, Pantex, Argonne 14 National Lab West, Lawrence Livermore National 15 Laboratory, and Atomics International, paren, 16 Energy Technology Engineering Center, close 17 Robert Presley has suggested paren. 18 Clarksville/Medina, that's a site profile in 19 progress. Stu's doing to get us a date. Dr. 20 Melius has added two, Portsmouth and Sandia 21 Albuquerque, Sandia Albuquerque a document in 22 preparation and we would await a date from Stu 23 on its completion as well. So that's the 24 eight. 25 DR. ZIEMER: Also just for the record, does

1	someone have the number of cases at the
2	Clarksville/Medina facility? Somehow I didn't
3	have that recorded.
4	MS. MUNN: No.
5	DR. WADE: No, it was not given to us.
6	MS. MUNN: We had Sandia, we didn't have
7	(unintelligible).
8	MR. GIBSON: Dr. Ziemer
9	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, Mike, hang on. Okay, go,
10	Mike.
11	MR. GIBSON: I would like to add Lawrence
12	Livermore to that list, also, please.
13	MR. PRESLEY: That was on there.
14	DR. ZIEMER: I think Lawrence Livermore was on
15	is on the suggestions from Wanda that were
16	just read maybe maybe you missed that.
17	DR. WADE: It's on Wanda's list, Mike. We'll
18	add your check mark next to it.
19	DR. ZIEMER: Okay.
20	MR. CLAWSON: Could I just get a little bit of
21	information? I guess being new and everything
22	else, this Atomic International, where was that
23	and what what was it?
24	DR. ZIEMER: That's in California, is it not,
25	and maybe Stu can tell us a little more about

1 that. 2 MR. HINNEFELD: Sorry, I was sending a message 3 to the office. Which -- which site? 4 DR. ZIEMER: Atomics International, the ETEC. 5 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. I want to focus the 6 title -- name on ETEC, Engineering Technology -7 8 DR. ZIEMER: Engineering Center. 9 MR. HINNEFELD: -- Center -- Energy Technology 10 Engineering Center. It's in southern 11 California. It's -- now it's several specific 12 sites and they're more -- more precisely known 13 as Area 4 of the Sasquehanna Field Laboratory, 14 the Downey Facility, the Canoga Avenue Facility 15 and the DeSoto Facility. And they did -- it 16 was essentially research lab type of work on 17 fuel, irradiated fuel, things of that sort. 18 Thank you. MR. CLAWSON: 19 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 20 MR. HINNEFELD: I think that's what they did. 21 There's a couple over there that I tend to get 22 confused. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Right, and that one is listed as 24 having had 261 cases.

MR. HINNEFELD: Reactor Development is one.

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1	DR. ZIEMER: Reactor (unintelligible)
2	MR. HINNEFELD: Reactor Development Research.
3	DR. ZIEMER: And also well, go ahead. Did
4	you have another one, Robert?
5	MR. PRESLEY: No.
6	DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Dr. Melius?
7	DR. MELIUS: I'm sorry.
8	DR. ZIEMER: Okay.
9	DR. MELIUS: I was just following Robert.
10	DR. ZIEMER: So right now we have eight
11	candidates, and we could prioritize these
12	perhaps and identify say the top five as our
13	initial list, if that would be agreeable,
14	unless anyone has additional ones to add.
15	(No responses)
16	Okay. Now let me suggest that you do the
17	following. This we'll see if this works.
18	Flag your top five, and then I'm going to ask
19	how many have flagged each one and we'll see if
20	we get any kind of consensus. Is that
21	agreeable?
22	DR. WADE: It's guaranteed to work.
23	DR. ZIEMER: Guaranteed to work. If we come
24	out with a tie
25	Okay, so we now are all going to take just

1 about a minute and flag your top five. 2 (Pause) 3 MR. CLAWSON: Dr. Ziemer --4 DR. ZIEMER: Yes. 5 MR. CLAWSON: -- clarify Savannah River for me. Is it --6 7 DR. ZIEMER: Savannah River --8 It's already being done? MR. CLAWSON: 9 DR. ZIEMER: -- is already underway. 10 DR. WADE: Savannah River was reviewed in the 11 first batch of site profiles that SC&A was 12 asked to review, but that review has gone stale 13 in that there's an update to the site profile. 14 So Dr. DeHart, who was chairing the workgroup 15 on Savannah, asked that the contractor be 16 instructed to re-review Savannah River and 17 they're doing that as one of the six sites that 18 we're talking about this year, leaving five. 19 MR. CLAWSON: Leaving five, okay, I understand. 20 DR. MAURO: This might help a little -- might 21 or might not, I don't know -- the Savannah 22 River Rev 3 is -- has been reviewed as part of 23 the closeout process of the matrix. 24 aside a relatively modest budget for doing 25 that, and what I'm getting at is, for all

intents and purposes, that work is -- is comp-you know, is completed within the original
budget we had for the others. So I -- I mean
it's -- reality is, the -- the Savannah River
one, number six, is in effect, for all intents
and purposes, being taken care of under the
closeout budget, not under this budget. So in
theory, we could probabl-- if you want to
entertain a sixth one.

DR. WADE: If the -- if the group prioritizes eight, then I think we should hold open the option for doing as many as we can under the budget.

## (Pause)

DR. ZIEMER: Okay, I'm going to see if -- if you're all done flagging your favorite five. Is there anybody that has not completed that yet? And as I did mine I realized there's one I wished were on the list, but I'm going to hold off on it, but we almost overlooked Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. But we'll catch that one a later time.

Let's -- I'm going to go -- in my mind we did, but that's -- put that down for number nine, but I'm not going to vote for it right now.

1	Okay, let's start with Brad Clawson and Lew,
2	will you keep a tally here?
3	DR. WADE: Yeah, maybe we could just mention
4	the site and then show me if it's on your list
5	by hands, and then Michael, if you could
6	mention out loud if it's on your list of five.
7	So I'm going to say now K-25. I'd like
8	everyone here present who has that as one of
9	your five to raise your hand and Mike, for you
10	to verbally let us know.
11	MR. GIBSON: No, that's not on my list right
12	now.
13	DR. ZIEMER: We've got eight here.
14	DR. WADE: And Mike okay, eight for K-25.
15	DR. ZIEMER: Is Mike yes?
16	DR. WADE: Mike, did you say yes or no, please?
17	MR. GIBSON: It's not
18	DR. WADE: Mike says no.
19	MR. GIBSON: on my top five. I actually
20	just
21	DR. ZIEMER: No?
22	MR. GIBSON: have three right now.
23	UNIDENTIFIED: (Unintelligible)
24	DR. WADE: Say that again, sir?
25	(No responses)

1	Mike, could you repeat, please?
2	MR. GIBSON: Actually I just have three that
3	I'm concerned about. The other two are further
4	down on the list that, you know, I'm not as
5	concerned about.
6	DR. ZIEMER: Okay.
7	DR. WADE: Could you mention your three?
8	DR. ZIEMER: Mention yeah, give us all three
9	of your votes right now, Mike. That'll help.
10	MR. GIBSON: Okay. I think Lawrence Livermore,
11	Portsmouth and Sandia would be my top three.
12	Of the other two, I would be kind of open to
13	suggestion.
14	DR. WADE: Thank you, Mike. Okay, so K-25 we
15	have eight votes. Pantex, show of hands?
16	(Pause)
17	I make it at seven. Portsmouth?
18	(Pause)
19	Five, and Michael makes it six. Argonne
20	National Lab West.
21	(Pause)
22	One, two, three, four, five. Lawrence
23	Livermore National Laboratory? One, two,
24	three, four, five, six, seven, eight and with
25	Michael's it's nine. Atomics International,

1 one, two. And then we have Clarksville/Medina, 2 two. 3 UNIDENTIFIED: That's a nice number. 4 DR. WADE: Then we have Sandia Albuquerque, 5 one, two, three and Michael -- one, two, three, 6 Michael makes four. DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Now if we can just order 7 8 those --9 DR. WADE: Okay, at the top of the list with 10 nine is Lawrence Livermore. Second on the list 11 with eight is K-25. Third on the list with 12 seven is Pantex. Fourth on the list with six 13 is Portsmouth. Fifth on the list with five is 14 Argonne West. Sixth on the list with four is 15 Sandia Albuquerque. And tied for seventh on 16 the list is Atomics International and 17 Clarksville/Medina. 18 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, very good. Can we agree, as 19 far as our contractor, then that the first five 20 appear to be this year's task, recognizing that 21 -- unless we only want to go with, for example, 22 four right now. Let me ask John. If we gave 23 you all five, are you starting all five right 24 away? You would go sequentially anyway? So

for example, if we -- if we decided later that

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1	we wanted to move Sandia up ahead of Argonne
2	West, that could be done later in the year.
3	DR. MAURO: That's fine. My inclination right
4	now is to start two immediately, so the first -
5	- the first two
6	DR. ZIEMER: And I think what would be helpful,
7	as we progress through the year, when you get
8	ready to start, for example, the third one,
9	that you inform the Board and sort of say is
10	the priority still the same if something comes
11	up. Also recognize, for example, Clarksville
12	is seven, but we don't have a site profile for
13	them yet anyway, so that probably makes sense.
14	But we would have the ability to change the
15	priority if for some reason we wished to.
16	DR. WADE: But absent action by the Board, we
17	would ref I would then defer back to this
18	priority list.
19	DR. ZIEMER: Exactly.
20	DR. WADE: Okay.
21	DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Any objection?
22	(No responses)
23	Without objection, that would be the Board
24	action.
25	DR. WADE: And that means that Lawrence

Livermore and K-25 will immediately come under SC&A's scrutiny, with the rest to follow as appropriate.

That was fun.

## PROCEDURES REVIEW

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DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Then the next issue -we're still okay on time I think -- procedures
review.

DR. WADE: So I take you to the tab of procedures review and there you have a document that looks like this and it was updated by John Mauro, telling us the procedures that -- first of all he told us of some procedures that had already been reviewed under other task work by SC&A, and then we added to the candidate list TIB-- TIB-0-- OTIB-52 and OTIB-38. And then John gave us a first blush priority setting by SC&A of some, if my memory serves me, 22 procedures. Remember the capacity we built into the contract for next year is 30. We don't have to go with all 30. John has indicated to me that if we would define ten or so now, he could start the process, but we have a preliminary list from John of 22. But then the question was do those 22 look to NIOSH to

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be substantial or are they administrative in nature or -- Stu was going to give a bit of a look-see to that proposal and recommend to us ones that he would say refrain from including at this point for reasons that he'll give us now.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay, Stu.

MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, this is things I thought of tod-- yesterday and today, so that's how much I've been able to consult on this. one of the recommended items is at the top, about the fourth item on the first page, the Program Evaluation Report on the effect of adding ingestion to the Bethlehem Steel cases is made -- is a pretty good one. The only thing that gives me pause about that is there will be an additional -- well, the entire site profile for Bethlehem Steel has just recently been revised, and all of those changes will be incorporated -- along with the ingestion, changes that were evaluated earlier in -- in that Program Evaluation Report, so -- and some portion of this work may be overcome by later events. It may be that the later one rather than the earlier one would be the Performance

1 Evaluation Report to review. 2 DR. ZIEMER: Stu, would it still be the 003? 3 MR. HINNEFELD: (Unintelligible) would be a different number. DR. ZIEMER: Different number. 5 6 MR. HINNEFELD: Right. I mean this is fine to 7 review and this is a technical question that 8 certainly was in front of the Board, so for 9 that reason it may be pretty good to see what 10 we did with that technical solution, so I'm not 11 saying that -- I don't have a very strong 12 opinion on that. That's just one piece of 13 information related (unintelligible) --14 DR. ZIEMER: (Unintelligible) that it will be revised. 15 16 MR. HINNEFELD: About mid-way down the page 17 when we get into the Technical Information 18 Bulletins you get to OTIB Number 6. 19 that's a good one to review. It seems to be 20 frequently reviewed in dose reconstruction individual reviews, so if -- if the SC&A team 21 22 feels like this would be a good procedure to 23 review, I think then go ahead with it, recognizing that it also -- often is looked at 24

with the individual dose reconstructions.

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Directly below that, OTIB Number 9, which has a really nifty title, Reanalysis of the Hankins MTR Bonner ball Surveys, is hardly used, if ever at all, in our program. So there's probably a limited utility of having a review of this document which we hardly ever -- if ever, use.

DR. ZIEMER: Was it simply developed for a
particular case and now it sits there or what -

MR. HINNEFELD: I believe it was -- it was very early on -- it was identified very early on as one that was written, you know, prepared, and it had to do with -- I think it was a given site where we had some survey data from these Bonner balls that we thought may ultimately be important to dose reconstructions and site profiles, and I don't think it really turned out to be -- that the information from those surveys. And so it was -- you know, and so that was kind of why it's there and why we don't really use it very much.

The rest of the recommended ones on this page I have no comments on. I think the internal coworker datasets are probably pretty valuable

1	ones to review, whether it's an external any
2	of the coworker approaches are probably
3	valuable to the Board to take a look at.
4	Whether you wanted to do more than one internal
5	and more than one external, I have no real
6	opinion on that. But certainly I think the
7	approaches for coworker data are worthwhile to
8	review.
9	DR. ZIEMER: But 0021 which you just mentioned
10	is that the one you just mentioned?
11	MR. HINNEFELD: I I just speaking
12	generically about there are a number of
13	these
14	DR. ZIEMER: Yeah.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: that are recommended that
16	are internal or external
17	DR. ZIEMER: Right.
18	MR. HINNEFELD: coworker datasets, and I
19	think that's a good population.
20	DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. The 0021 I think John told
21	us has already been reviewed, so yeah.
22	MS. MUNN: (Off microphone) (Unintelligible)
23	DR. ZIEMER: Okay.
24	MR. HINNEFELD: Again, I have no comments on
25	the recommended items on page 2. A couple of

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those are coworker studies. There's a -- the OTIB-55 which describes conversion of neutron quality factors from previous guidance to current guidance. It's interesting. I think the doses from the Y-12 criticality one is relatively interesting.

On the final page where we're talking about procedures, I'm -- I'm not terribly familiar with the content of the first one there, Procedure 59, which is peer review of dose reconstructions. That might be somewhat administrative, or it -- it may in fact be technically -- technical content, so I guess the best thing to do would be review it and find out. And then on Procedure 86, I -- I have a -- again, I'm not terribly familiar with the detailed content, but I have quite a suspicion that that is probably a little more administrative than people think. maybe the tactic would be to start the review with the understanding that there may be other, more worthwhile ones to look at. Because case preparation -- I think that's the term that's used, dose -- yeah, case preparation occurs before the dose reconstructor sees it, so I

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suspect it's somewhat less technical than the -- than the title would indicate. May still be worth -- I mean it doesn't mean it's not worth looking at. And I think, again, the best tactic would be start it with the idea that gee, maybe this isn't the one we want to look at, maybe there are other, better priorities. DR. ZIEMER: And if it is all administrative, what do we mean, in this case, by "case preparation"? What -- what kind of instructions would be in this? MR. HINNEFELD: Case preparation is the assembly of the data available for dose reconstruction, and assembly (sic) it in a particular fashion that the dose reconstructor expects it. So if you're -- if you're preparing a case for internal dose reconstruction, there would likely -- the key element likely is how should the bioassay data be constructed, because it comes in many sizes and forms and so it's probably a specification so that that dose reconstructor doesn't have to -- every time he picks up a case doesn't have to discover how the information is being presented to him. See, much data is keypunched

1 before it goes to the dose reconstructor and 2 the representation of that information to the 3 dose reconstructor is case preparation. DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you, Stu. That's 5 helpful. 6 Board members, here you have 22 recommended 7 reviews from John Mauro, seven he indicated 8 that he's already covered. We have a 9 contractual case load quide number of 30. 10 could -- we could go with up to 30. We -- we 11 don't necessarily have to identify 30 today. 12 We can -- we can proceed with the 22 that John recommended based on his experience, or we 13 14 could add to this or delete, whichever --15 whatever the Board pleases. So I open the 16 floor for comments, any suggestions or any 17 formal motions. 18 DR. MELIUS: Stu looks like -- I have a --19 DR. ZIEMER: Other comment first, Stu? 20 I actually learned this a MR. HINNEFELD: 21 little quicker than I thought I would. Medina 22 and Clarksville draft has been delivered to us, 23 so if things follow their normal course it 24 should be available in a couple of months, 25 maybe a little longer than that --

1 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 2 MR. HINNEFELD: -- 'cause there's a review 3 comment resolution process that could easily take a couple of months. 4 5 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, but we're not ready yet to 6 review it anyway, so --7 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, that's right, we're back 8 on -- sorry. 9 DR. ZIEMER: That's good. 10 MR. HINNEFELD: We've got Sandia, too. 11 be slightly later. 12 DR. ZIEMER: But thanks, that's good to have 13 that information. 14 Dr. Melius? 15 DR. MELIUS: Yeah. You may recall I had 16 inquired yesterday in trying to get a complete list of the procedures and what had been 17 18 reviewed and what hadn't, and that's not 19 readily available and so I would suggest that 20 we assign no more than 15 at this point in time 21 until we've seen the complete list and have a 22 little better handle -- and to -- I'm just 23 concerned we focus -- what would be the most worthwhile reviews to do. I think we get John 24

and his team started, but reserve doing the

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1 other assignments until we have that complete 2 list. 3 DR. ZIEMER: The suggestion is that we limit the number at this point to 15. I don't know 4 5 if that's a formal motion, but let's at least 6 get some consensus and if we want to do that 7 then it would be -- that would be the first 8 step would be to cut the number down. 9 MR. CLAWSON: I think that's a wise idea till 10 we've got all the information to be able to 11 deal with. I'd -- I'd agree with him. 12 MR. PRESLEY: I agree. 13 DR. ZIEMER: Other comments, yea or nay? 14 feel strongly that we need to keep the number 15 higher than 15? 16 (No responses) 17 Apparently not. Might I suggest as a starting 18 point that we remove from the list, at least 19 for now, the OTIB-009 -- or 0009, which is the 20 Bonner ball survey, which apparently is hardly 21 ever used, if at all. That's the first step --22 and perhaps the case prep one, simply eliminate 23 it right now. That'll get us down to 20. Any 24 objection to that?

(No responses)

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1 Now we can either continue to eliminate from 2 that list or if there's something else that you 3 wish to add to it, let's do that as well. 4 Suggestions? 5 Just refresh my memory. DR. MELIUS: 6 number 22 includes the 58 and the -- excuse me, 7 TIB-52 and -- which is the construction, and 8 38? 9 DR. ZIEMER: TIB-52 and TIB-38 are on the list 10 11 DR. MELIUS: Okay. 12 DR. ZIEMER: -- right. And also either John or 13 Stu, on these coworker data ones, let's --14 starting with OTIB-26 and 34, 35, 36, 37, of 15 course a couple of tho -- three of those have 16 been done. I guess my question is, is there 17 some what you might call overlap if we do one 18 or two more of those? Would that be 19 sufficient, as opposed to doing them all? How 20 much -- maybe Stu, do you know -- I mean you --21 you kind of hinted at the fact that there was a 22 lot of similarity amongst those procedures. 23 Maybe I --24 MR. HINNEFELD: There's -- there's similarity 25 among approach. I guess I'm not terribly

1 familiar in terms of the datasets that went 2 into the approach, and there may not be 3 sufficient overlap that you would feel that 4 because of (unintelligible) --5 DR. ZIEMER: Well, these tend to be site-6 specific, so --7 MR. HINNEFELD: Right. 8 DR. ZIEMER: -- maybe that also should guide us 9 in terms of things we have coming up --10 MR. HINNEFELD: Right. 11 DR. ZIEMER: -- in terms of reviews and so on. 12 Dr. Melius. 13 DR. MELIUS: I'll take a shot at eliminating a 14 few more based on Stu's presentation to us. On 15 the first page the Bethlehem Steel one, 003, 16 why don't we hold off on that until we figure 17 out where we stand with the site profile 18 revision and so forth? It seems --19 DR. ZIEMER: Any objection? 20 DR. MELIUS: -- seems that makes sense to me. 21 And again, the peer review of dose con-- on the 22 last -- third page, peer review of dose 23 constructions (sic), 0059, and case preparation 24 for complex internal dosimetry claims, 0086. I 25 think Stu thought -- mentioned those were both

1 probably administrative and --2 DR. ZIEMER: Right, the 0086 was the one I had 3 already suggested we exclude --DR. MELIUS: Yeah. 5 DR. ZIEMER: -- to get us --6 DR. MELIUS: But I would suggest the other one 7 be eliminated, too, for the time being. 8 want to make a determination whether that's 9 technical and then add that in later on, I think that would be fine to consider. But in 10 11 terms of getting started, I think if these --12 these other ones may be higher priority. This would get us down to 18 now. 13 DR. ZIEMER: 14 MR. PRESLEY: You want to change your recommendation to 18 instead of 15? 15 16 DR. ZIEMER: A lot of these are site-specific. 17 Some are more generic. 18 DR. WADE: John, just a question. On OTIB-19 0040, external coworker dosimetry data for 20 Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant, might that 21 be looked at as part of the site profile we 22 just asked you to look at? 23 DR. MAURO: Yes, I -- to complicate things it 24 would -- it's good. It's not bad, it's good. 25 We were planning on reviewing the OTIBs as part

1 and parcel of the site profile reviews, so once 2 you've -- for example, to make things even more 3 confusing, once you've authorized us to do K-25 4 5 DR. ZIEMER: That brings these in. 6 DR. MAURO: -- that -- we're going to 7 do -- we're going to do the -- all the OTIBs 8 dealing with K-25, so -- so in a funny sort of 9 way, we could take those off the list because 10 they're in effect covered under the site 11 profile review. 12 DR. WADE: Let's do that. Where are they? 13 MR. PRESLEY: K-25's 0026, OTIB-0026. 14 DR. ZIEMER: Does that mean that in -- in terms 15 of your tasking and billing, because really 16 what we're trying to do is what you might call 17 cost control in the system. 18 DR. MAURO: Yeah. 19 DR. ZIEMER: So it would actually -- if you're 20 reviewing it under the site profile aegis, 21 that's where the billing shows up then? DR. MAURO: Yes. We are going to -- now that 22 23 you have given us the green light to do K-25, 24 we have in place the budget to do K-25 and when 25 -- included within the scope and that budget is

1 to not only to the TBD but to do workbooks and 2 to do OTIBs that are associated specifically 3 with K-25. So it makes things a little more 4 complicated in working our way through this 5 maze, but it means that a lot more could be 6 done for the same price. 7 DR. ZIEMER: Well, that means that OTIB-26 --8 MR. PRESLEY: And 35. 9 DR. ZIEMER: -- and OTIB-35 immediately come 10 off this list because they get covered actually 11 -- I think there's a Portsmouth on here 12 somewhere --13 DR. WADE: Two Portsmouths. 14 MR. PRESLEY: There's two Portsmouths, 36 --DR. ZIEMER: OTIB-40 --15 16 MR. PRESLEY: And 36. DR. ZIEMER: -- and 36 also come off the list. 17 18 DR. MELIUS: And -- and while we're on -- in 19 the same mode, OTIB-57, which is external 20 radiation dose to -- estimates criticality 21 accident at Oak Ridge really should fall under 22 the -- I would think the review for the 23 workgroup that we're looking at the less than 24 250 days issue. DR. MAURO: I'm sorry, ask that again. 25

1 didn't quite follow it. DR. MELIUS: The -- 57, which is external 2 3 radiation dose estimate for individuals near 4 the 1958 criticality accident at the Oak Ridge 5 Y-12 plant, wouldn't that be part of your 6 review on the evaluation we're doing, the less 7 than 250 days? 8 DR. MAURO: Oh, well, the -- yeah, in fact, 9 we've looked at all the criticality --10 DR. MELIUS: So --11 DR. MAURO: -- I mean it's not really a review 12 of the procedure. 13 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, the --14 DR. MAURO: See --15 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, Jim, I think here -- we 16 already allow for the criticality issue in our 17 250 days, and so workers exposed under this 18 automatically are taken care of as far as that 19 issue is concerned. This has to do with how --20 how you're actually constructing the dose in 21 that particular criticality using the donkey\* 22 data or whatever they have. 23 DR. MAURO: Yes. The fact that that data is 24 part of our criticality evaluation doesn't help 25 us review this procedure. That is, our

1 criticality evaluation draft -- which, by the 2 way, is -- is in draft form, includes all 3 criticality events and is -- it's really a 4 compendium --5 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. 6 DR. MAURO: -- which characterizes the nature 7 and extent of exposures, (unintelligible) have 8 actual experience and this is among them. 9 this would actually be the review of the 10 procedure for reconstructing the doses, which 11 is certainly not part of the criticality 12 studies that we're doing as part of --13 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 14 DR. MELIUS: Okay. DR. MAURO: You see the distinction? 15 16 DR. MELIUS: Okay. 17 MR. PRESLEY: We're down to 14. 18 DR. WADE: We're at 14 now, so... 19 UNIDENTIFIED: Do you want to add one back? 20 DR. ZIEMER: You can add one back if you wish, 21 or we can --22 DR. WADE: Go with 14. 23 DR. ZIEMER: -- I mean 50's not -- shall we 24 just go with 14? 25 MR. PRESLEY: Yeah, let's go with 14.

1 DR. ZIEMER: Let me ask now if anyone want--2 are there any others that anyone wishes to add 3 that weren't on the original Mauro list? 4 MR. CLAWSON: We did get OTIB-52, right? Those 5 (unintelligible) --DR. ZIEMER: That's on the list. Let's hear 6 7 from Michael Gibson. I don't know if --8 Michael, if you have the starting list here. 9 don't know what you were --10 MR. GIBSON: No, I don't, but everything sounds 11 okay right now. 12 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, okay. You're -- you're 13 going to trust the rest of the group here for 14 the moment, at least. 15 MR. GIBSON: Yeah. 16 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you, Michael. 17 DR. WADE: You want me to read them? 18 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, we'll read them here in just 19 a moment and if this is agreeable this will be 20 the list that we use to task our contractor as 21 far as proceeding with procedures review. 22 this will be now the list of procedures to be 23 reviewed under the task for the upcoming year. 24 Not limited to, but the initial list. 25 DR. WADE: Okay, here we go -- and please

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               correct me if I miss -- OCAS-PER-004, OCAS-TIB-
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               013, ORAU-OTIB-0006, ORAU-OTIB-0013, ORAU-OTIB-
3
               0015, ORAU-OTIB-0039, ORAU-OTIB-0055, ORAU-
4
              OTIB-0057, ORAUT-PROC-0060, ORAUT-PROC-0099,
5
              ORAUT-PROC-0095, ORAUT-PROC-0097, OTIB-52,
6
              OTIB-38.
7
              DR. ZIEMER: I have one question there. Did
8
              you read an ORAU-PROC-0099?
9
              MS. MUNN:
                         He did.
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              DR. WADE: I meant to say that 97, I'm sorry.
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              DR. ZIEMER: Oh, okay.
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              DR. ROESSLER: But you said 97, too.
              DR. ZIEMER: I don't --
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14
              UNIDENTIFIED: It should be 94.
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              DR. ZIEMER: Do you have 94?
16
              DR. WADE: 94, 95 and 97.
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              DR. ROESSLER: Okay.
18
              DR. ZIEMER:
                            Okay.
19
              DR. WADE:
                         Sorry.
20
              DR. ZIEMER:
                            Okay.
21
              DR. MELIUS: Lew's just getting ready for later
22
              tonight.
23
              DR. WADE:
                          That's right.
24
              DR. ZIEMER:
                            Okay.
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              DR. WADE: I was doing so well, too.
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DR. ZIEMER: Let me ask if there are any objections to this list as the instruction to the contractor?

(No responses)

Without objection, this then will constitute a consensus of the Board for the contractor to proceed on their procedures review task. Thank you very much.

Now we'll return to the agenda. If I can find my copy of the agenda we'll return to it.

DR. WADE: Here's one.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

DR. ZIEMER: Conflict of interest policy.

DR. WADE: Okay, it's me back again with the conflict of interest policy. You do have in your book under the conflict of interest tab a NIOSH statement of policy, conflict of interest, revised draft, 14 September 2006. Let me sort of give you a bit of context and then talk about some issues.

First of all, what is this document? This is the document that you have seen previous drafts of. It has been modified to reflect comments received from the last airing of it. What I will go through and point out to you are the --

what I'm told are the most significant changes in the document so you can relate to those changes.

What this is not any longer, remember, is a document that's intended to be applied to the Board directly or to the Board's contractor.

Based upon comments received from the Board, we've removed those entities from the list of entities that this would be directly applied to. We offer it to the Board for consideration as it debates its own conflict of interest issues, but this is not a policy that will be applied, in its current form, to the Board or the Board's contractor.

We did leave in the appendix to the document the aspect that dealt with the Board and what the remedies would be if a Board member was to be conflicted. We can easily take that out.

We left it here so that there's a record of it. It really is the only place it appears, so it's in here, but again, this policy is not binding on the Board in determining what is indeed a conflict and if a Board member is conflicted at a particular site.

What will happen with this is that I would say

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Wednesday of next week -- I want to be respectful of Board members' opportunity to react to what I say today, but Wednesday of next week I would recommend that the NIOSH Director remove the "draft" from this policy and make this the policy. The reason I -- I don't want to give you more time than that is we're starting to hear from ORAU representatives, for example, that they're awaiting this, and -- and it's too important to keep them in a state of limbo. I think we need to make this the policy and apply it to NIOSH and NIOSH's prime dose reconstruction It's always a document that can contractors. be changed as we learn and as we go, but we do need to get something in place so that the important work of ORAU going through its past work and attributing and evaluating and reporting can be accomplished in earnest. again, Wednesday of next week I would suggest to the NIOSH Director that he make this a permanent document and instruct the contracting officers involved to see that it's implemented within those contracts.

There are four principal changes in the

1 document from one you last saw. I'll walk you 2 through those change fairly quickly. 3 The first is on the bottom of page 3, the 4 definition of operator was changed based on comments we had heard, to be more -- to be more 5 6 realistic and precise, and I point you to that. 7 It's not a -- an overwhelming change, but it is 8 a change. 9 On page 11 there was a discussion -- this is in 10 "Disclosure," the last sentence where there --11 there wanted to be some boundary put on 12 "business confidential". It was left undefined before, so now it's (reading) "business 13 14 confidential" of the type permitted to be 15 withheld from disclosure within the Freedom of 16 Information Act. 17 So we'll link to the Freedom of Information Act 18 to try to put a boundary around what that 19 "business confidential" information could be. 20 Again, before it was open-ended. 21 Change number three you would find on page 5. 22 NIOSH has added a new gate, and that's 3.13, 23 (reading) If you have a subordinate 24 relationship to someone who has or had an 25 impact on the site, has a different person been

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assigned (sic) to review your job performance as it relates to the site?

This is called the Hinnefeld addition. If you have someone like Stu who is conflicted at a particular site, as he is at Fernald, the policy before this addition would make everyone who reported to Stu conflicted at Fernald and therefore we would have no one left to do the work or to sign off on the work, so this is, again, a modification that was put in there not to hide anything but to not allow this document to paralyze our ability to move forward. And the last is on pages 7 and 9, deals with this issue -- it's a knotty issue, as well -of whether you're looking at site profile, Technical Informa -- excuse me, a site profile Technical Information Bulletin that deals with a single site or one that deals with multiple sites. And let me make sure I'm pointing you in the right direction.

(Pause)

So a key program function would be a site profile that deals with a particular site.

What would not be a key program function is shown on page 9, a multiple site Technical

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 named. 15 So that's the document that we bring to you. 16 17 18 await your comments by --19 (Sound blast and power failure) 20 MR. CLAWSON: 21 22 please. 23 DR. WADE: We are trying to work on the sound 24 25

Information Bulletin only. There will be gray here, and that gray will have to be administered as we go. What we're trying to do here, again, is to not -- these generic documents that we have that cover complex-wide issues, we don't see them as being key program functions. And again, we want to leave the -leave open the capability of people working on It would be the gray area where you have two or three very particular sites covered by a document. In my judgment, that would fall under the category of a key program function for those particular sites where the sites are

Again, the Board can comment -- collective or individual Board members, I would anxiously

Ray, did you hear that?

DR. MELIUS: Ray, come down from the ceiling,

system issue generically, and I can speak to that during our working time.

But this is the document. If individual Board 1 2 members want to comment to me by Monday or 3 Tuesday, I can try to be responsive. Otherwise, we'll try to go final, 4 5 quote/unquote, with this on Wednesday. 6 Again, to point you towards the Board's own 7 work -- and that's the next agenda item -- when 8 -- when you consider conflict of interest for 9 the Board, there really are two steps. One is 10 a determination as to whether or not a conflict 11 exists, and I'd like to talk a little bit about 12 that. And then there is the issue of the 13 remedy, should a conflict be determined to 14 exist, and that's spelled out quite clearly in 15 the appendix to this document. What is left 16 open for your consideration is the discussion 17 of how would one determine if a conflict 18 existed. 19 Now what I've put in front of you as well is 20 this document. 21 **UNIDENTIFIED:** I -- I can barely hear them. 22 DR. WADE: I see. 23 MR. GIBSON: Right. 24 UNIDENTIFIED: I -- I can hear you very clearly 25 (unintelligible).

1	DR. WADE: Okay, we'll hold on, Mike
2	DR. BEHLING: And I'm going to make that call.
3	(Unintelligible) cut off, but obviously we're
4	losing the volume (unintelligible).
5	MR. PRESLEY: That don't sound like Mike.
6	DR. WADE: No, that's that's Hans.
7	DR. BEHLING: I can hear Lew (unintelligible).
8	UNIDENTIFIED: Hi, Hans, how you doing?
9	DR. BEHLING: Okay. Let me let me try to
10	make that phone call.
11	UNIDENTIFIED: Okay, Mike.
12	DR. BEHLING: And I hope I hope that those
13	guys have their cell phones on, but we have
14	(unintelligible)
15	DR. ZIEMER: Can we can we
16	DR. WADE: Can Michael Gibson hear us?
17	UNIDENTIFIED: I don't have it. I don't have
18	(unintelligible).
19	DR. ZIEMER: Hans, we're hearing you on the
20	phone. I don't know if you're hearing us, but
21	<del>-</del> -
22	DR. BEHLING: (Unintelligible) each independent
23	(unintelligible) I'll try to catch somebody.
24	I'll try to call John and Arjun
25	DR. WADE: Can you can you shut that off so

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we can't hear that? I'd rather not hear the background going on on the telephone.

DR. ZIEMER: We're hearing the phone noise.

Hans Behling, if you're hearing us now, we're

hearing you with some side conversation, so you

need to mute your phone.

DR. WADE: Okay. Just to set the stage for discussions that will follow, and I'm sure a rigorous interrogation of me on many issues by Board members, I've given you this document that's entitled "Ethics Rules for Advisory Committee Members and Other Individuals Appointed as Special Government Employees." This has been given to you before. Emily sent it to you with a bit of an explanation. are two parts of that document that I use to determine whether or not a Board member is conflicted, and they appear on page 4, a reference to 18 USC 208, and it says (reading) Section 208(a), the main conflict of interest statute prohibits an SGE from participating personally or substantially in any particular matter that could affect the financial interest of the SGE, the SGE's staff --

DR. BEHLING: Mike and (unintelligible),

1 they're trying to straighten this out. 2 DR. WADE: -- minor child, general partner, an 3 organization in which the SGE serves as an 4 officer, director, trustee, general partner or 5 employee, or an organization with which the SGC 6 -- SGE is negotiating or with which the SGE has 7 an arrangement for prospective employment. 8 That's one of the key provisions that is used 9 to determine if an SGE -- that's you, a Special 10 Government Employee -- is conflicted. 11 The second, I take you to page 8, (v) 12 Impartiality --13 DR. BEHLING: (Unintelligible) just for your --14 your --15 DR. WADE: -- and it says (reading) Although 16 committee members are prohibited under 18 USC 17 208 -- I just read that -- from participating 18 in matters in which they have a financial 19 interest, there may be other circumstances in 20 which a committee member's participation in a 21 particular matter involving specific parties 22 would raise a question regarding the member's 23 impartiality in that matter. 24 I won't read any further. Those are the two 25 key provisions that I use, guided by counsel in

1 the ethics office, in making the determination 2 as to whether a conflict exists for a 3 particular Board member with a particular site 4 or situation. It's open for the Board to go 5 beyond that in your deliberations if you would 6 like to develop quidelines for yourself that 7 clarify that, expand upon that. That's up to 8 you, and I leave that to you for discussion. 9 So that's the policy I've shared with you and I 10 wanted to give you the basis that I and the 11 people that support me make judgments as to whether a conflict exists, and then say to you 12 13 if you would like it to be other than that, in 14 addition to that, more clearly than that, then 15 you need to develop those procedures for 16 your...

## DISCUSSION OF BOARD CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

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DR. ZIEMER: Thank you, Lew. I'll open the floor for questions or comments on what Lew has just presented and also, in conjunction with that, point out that in Appendix I, which deals with the Advisory Board, it simply enumerates what our practice has been in terms of what we do if we are conflicted. It does not in fact specify beyond the document Lew just referred

1 to as to what constitutes a conflict -- for 2 example, with respect to a particular site or 3 sites -- for Board members. 4 DR. WADE: Right. Just to finish the thought, 5 and I cannot find a transcript that deals with 6 the materials in Appendix I as an action taken If it exists, I need to have it 7 by the Board. 8 pointed out to me. 9 DR. MELIUS: When we discussed the policy I 10 believe on that conference call, we -- I recall 11 that we specifically voted on that Appendix. 12 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, we agreed that the Appendix I operation would in fact be how we would 13 14 operate with respect to --15 DR. WADE: Thank you. 16 DR. ZIEMER: -- procedurally. It didn't deal, 17 again, with specifics on what constitutes --18 how do we decide, for example, if -- if Ziemer 19 is conflicted at Y-12. 20 DR. MELIUS: Yeah. 21 DR. ZIEMER: So -- so those kind of issues are 22 still not spelled out per se for Board members. 23 Let me ask if there -- and Jim, do you have a 24 comment or question for --25 DR. MELIUS: I have a number of questions. As

1 I recall, the Board in our letter to Dr. Howard 2 about this last draft we saw of the document 3 raised issues regarding corporate conflict of 4 interest, and I do not see those incorporated 5 here. 6 Regarding what, Jim? UNIDENTIFIED: 7 DR. ZIEMER: Actually there's --8 DR. MELIUS: Corporate conflict --9 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, actually there's a statement 10 that was inserted, and I don't think Lew 11 referred to it, but I noted that they made a 12 change that said that it -- these referred to -- both to individuals and to corporate 13 14 entities. It includes that preface in both the 15 sample questions and in one other place. 16 DR. MELIUS: I would also add that I -- I would 17 -- if I were a corporation I'd have a lot of 18 It's still -trouble filling out Appendix 2. 19 the way the questions are worded and the way 20 that the Appendix conflict of interest 21 disclosure form is worded, I think it is still 22 difficult -- does not adequately capture 23 corporate conflict of interest. And I think 24 that's a deficiency. 25 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. One of the places that it

1 showed up -- at least I think it was an attempt 2 to address that -- was the footnote on page 17 3 that says for -- and maybe this was the only 4 change. It says (reading) For purpose --5 purposes of completing this form, you -- in 6 quotes -- refers to an individual or an 7 employer, depending on what party is completing 8 the form. 9 DR. MELIUS: Right, and --10 DR. ZIEMER: And that -- that may not go far 11 enough, but --12 DR. MELIUS: Yeah, that's --13 DR. ZIEMER: -- that -- that was one change 14 that I saw, and I'm not sure you mentioned it, Lew, but --15 16 DR. WADE: No, I'm sorry, I didn't. 17 DR. MELIUS: I -- I think one thing that would 18 be useful for the Board to have as soon as 19 possible would be a redline version of this so 20 we can actually see what changes were made 21 compared to the last draft. Given the short 22 time you're giving us to respond to this, that 23 would be mo-- most helpful. 24 The second area which -- again, I'll ask you

'cause maybe I missed it -- was the -- this

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whole issue of the document owner and clarifying the responsibilities of that person 'cause this -- we pointed out in our letter with comments that'll be -- that -- this whole policy really revolves around that person and that person's functions and so forth or ability to -- you know, how they do their job duties will be key to making this a successful or unsuccessful program.

And then finally, going quickly, the section on these Technical Information Bulletins, whether they're single-site or multiple-site, the clarification you provided was, I thought, helpful, but I didn't see it reflected in the I mean I think there is a gray area and I think it would be helpful if the document admitted that 'cause the document will be used as instructions to people involved. where there's a sort of multiple -- multiple site document that really only affects one or two sites chiefly, then I -- then I think there has to be an individual determination made as to how to handle that in terms of conflict of interest issues, whether it's appropriate to have someone who's -- who'll be conflicted on a

1 single-site document be involved in that. 2 think a footnote or something -- again, I don't 3 think it can all be spelled out 'cause I think 4 that can be a difficult area, but -- but it 5 should be referenced in some way. DR. WADE: 6 I think a footnote would be in 7 order. 8 DR. ZIEMER: And if I could take a moment and 9 turn briefly to the previous topic, I did want 10 to point out one other area where a change was 11 made relative to the corporate issue. It's the footnote on page 3. It's called "Footnote 7" 12 13 and it says (reading) The term "you" is used here to include both individuals and business 14 15 entities. 16 Those are the two places where I spotted at 17 least an attempt to make it clear that both 18 were covered. Whether the questions are always 19 appropriate, it's not necessarily obvious, but 20 at least they did indi -- have indicated here 21 that both corporate and individuals have to go 22 through this process. 23 DR. WADE: Thank you. 24 DR. ZIEMER: Jim, on your last point I just 25 want to clarify, are you talking for example a

1	a generic document on say it's on
2	something like neutron dosimetry and if the
3	if the owner of that document happened to be
4	from Site X and that's the only site that's
5	really doing that neutron dosimetry, even
6	though it looks generic it might not really be.
7	Is that
8	DR. MELIUS: Yeah, that's the whole point. I
9	mean I think it's where it really would apply.
10	The way they've written this, if it's site-
11	specific, if it only applies to that site, then
12	
13	DR. ZIEMER: Even though it looks like a
14	generic document
15	DR. MELIUS: Right.
16	DR. ZIEMER: if it really is more site-
17	specific
18	DR. MELIUS: Right.
19	DR. ZIEMER: then that's sort of a
20	cautionary thing.
21	DR. MELIUS: Yeah.
22	DR. ZIEMER: I'm sure that that that the
23	conflict doesn't really exist when it appears
24	that it shouldn't.
25	DR. MELIUS: Yeah, that

Then

1 DR. WADE: I have that. We'll fix it. 2 DR. ZIEMER: Other comments for NIOSH? 3 the other thing we -- looking ahead, Board members, we had some preliminary things done 5 toward developing -- or considering whether we 6 should develop a separate Board policy, 7 conflict of interest -- and keep in mind that, 8 number one, we are bound to these other 9 documents including the Federal Ethics Rules, 10 and we have also adopted these procedures in 11 Appendix I. But it would seem, at least it 12 would seem to me, that it would make sense for 13 us to have something that we would call our 14 Board policy, if it only included referring to 15 other documents. But I'd like to get some 16 feedback on that and then determine how we 17 might proceed. 18 What -- what is your feeling on having a 19 specific Board policy on conflict of interest? 20 Dr. Melius. 21 DR. MELIUS: Yeah, I think it may be helpful to 22 have one. However, I think it needs to be done 23 -- and the reason we -- we asked that it be 24 taken out of this document, it needs to be done 25 in the context of our positions as advisory

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committee members and Special Government Employees. So we really need to work off of that context in terms of how we establish that. And I for one am not sure I have ever completely understood how our conflicts are determined and -- and so forth. And what I was hoping for, and I think I had specifically asked for at one of the meetings where we discussed this, is that we again have -- if we're going to develop that policy, let's have somebody come in who's expert in this area and brief us again on -- on what -- how -- what those requirements are and how they're implemented. And then we'd develop a policy that's -- that has to be consistent with that. I think it would be a mistake to have a policy that just references that, but is some way inconsistent, because it would -- I guess only going to cause us problems. We're going to be following our policy when we're getting in trouble with some other set of rules that we're supposed to be following as FACA members and Special Government Employees.

DR. ZIEMER: Other comments?

MR. GIBSON: Dr. Ziemer?

1 DR. ZIEMER: I would simply note --2 DR. WADE: Mike -- Mike has a comment. 3 DR. ZIEMER: Oh, Michael Gibson. Okay, thank 4 you, Mike. Hang on. 5 Excuse me. Just about ten or 15 MR. GIBSON: 6 minutes ago there was a loud noise on the line 7 and I lost all ability to hear the last of the 8 conversation on the last conflict of interest 9 policy concerning the NIOSH and ORAU policy, so 10 I -- I missed out on that and may have wanted 11 to make some comments. I don't know what went 12 wrong with the line, but Hans and Kathy and some others -- Mel Chew -- had the same 13 14 problem. 15 Okay. Thank you, Mike. So --DR. ZIEMER: 16 DR. WADE: Mike, I will -- this is Lew Wade. 17 will call you tomorrow or Monday and relate to 18 you that discussion. 19 MR. GIBSON: Okay. And if I have comments, 20 will they be placed on the record then? 21 DR. WADE: Yes. 22 DR. ZIEMER: Yes. Go ahead, Mike. 23 MR. GIBSON: If I have any comments after you 24 talk to me, Dr. Wade, could they be placed on 25 the record or the transcript (unintelligible).

DR. WADE: Yes.

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MR. GIBSON: Okay. Thank you.

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DR. ZIEMER: Well, I lost my train of thought there. Oh, I -- I know what it was. This is -- I'll use an anecdote to sort of illustrate my concern. Under the previous NIOSH policy which sort of

was extended to the Board, I was conflicted on Y-12, although in reali-- and under the new policy I would not be, the reason being that I spent one week at Y-12 as a student. I wasn't a worker there, I wasn't on their payroll, I had no input on Y-12 policy, et cetera. I was a student intern. And under the NIOSH new policy that would be an exemption automatically and I would not be conflicted. That was the only conflict I had under the old policy. Under the new NIOSH policy, if we were to apply it to the Board, I would probably be conflicted on every DOE site because of the position that I held which, under their criteria, impacted every site. So you know, I have a personal feeling we need to define the parameters for Board members, and I don't think they're necessarily the same -- I hope they're not or

1 we may all have to resign. But somehow we have 2 to -- and maybe we need help, as Jim has 3 suggested, in figuring out what is the status 4 of an appointee such as this Board in -- vis a vis the work that we're about. 5 6 DR. WADE: Right. And towards that end, Emily 7 Howell prepared and shared with the Board what 8 I think is a listing of all of the documents 9 that relate to this issue, so I think you have 10 all of the materials. How we better explain 11 them or expound upon them, you know, I await 12 your instruction. 13 DR. ZIEMER: Well, and it may be that -- and we 14 did at one point have a working group I think 15 that was looking at conflict of interest. Did 16 we have an official workgroup? 17 DR. MELIUS: Yeah, we had a workgroup that 18 prepared at least the comments on the last 19 policy. That was the one I headed and --20 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah --21 DR. MELIUS: -- Mike and --22 DR. ZIEMER: -- it was an ad hoc --23 DR. MELIUS: Ad hoc, yeah. 24 DR. ZIEMER: -- group. But we may want to 25 think in terms of a workgroup that could maybe

1 work together with legal counsel and others as 2 appropriate to develop a -- a framework that 3 would outline whatever parameters we need that 4 spell this out. But what is your pleasure, Board members? Jim, you have a comment? 5 6 DR. LOCKEY: Just I think for the Board there -7 - there is a difference between a conflict of 8 interest and a perceived conflict of interest. 9 I think there are two tiers that we need to 10 consider when we come up with our own policy. 11 I think there -- there can be a true conflict of interest where you have a direct financial 12 13 involvement, but there's also a perception out 14 there of any perceived conflict of interest and 15 I -- I think in order for transparency, that 16 has to be laid out so everybody can see it and 17 then a decision made. 18 DR. ZIEMER: I suspect in most of our cases the 19 issue is not going to be one of financial 20 conflict, it's going to be one of bias and 21 impartiality --22 DR. LOCKEY: Correct. 23 DR. ZIEMER: -- and that -- that will be the 24 issue whether it's a real or perceived 25 conflict.

1 DR. WADE: We do have certain situations where 2 a member might work with a representative group 3 of some type that might be involved in a particular site, then -- then the first 4 5 provision I read to you kicks in. Most of the 6 judgments that I've made are based upon the 7 second, which is the bias consideration. 8 Thank you. Any other comments? 9 DR. LOCKEY: I -- one other comment. looked at the -- at the ethic rules, when I 10 11 reviewed them in relationship to impartiality 12 in -- on page 4, 18 USC 208, they're fairly --13 they're fairly clear in relationship to what --14 what they think is a conflict. There's not a 15 lot of ambiguity there. 16 DR. WADE: Ambiguity comes in in terms of five. 17 DR. LOCKEY: I'm sorry? 18 DR. WADE: The ambiguity comes in in five, 19 impartiality. 20 DR. LOCKEY: Yeah. 21 DR. WADE: But those are the documents that are 22 used when the judgments are made as to the 23 Board's con-- Board members' conflicts. 24 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Board members, how would 25 you like to proceed on this? Would you like to

1 have a Board policy developed, or would you 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 those are pretty straightforward. 12 13 14 15 16 interest for Board members. 17 DR. ZIEMER: 18 19 20 21 22 sitting down there. 23 24 DR. ZIEMER: Robert? 25 I agree, but I do have a question MR. PRESLEY:

prefer just to ride as we are, which is kind of -- we have the federal ethics documents to which we are subject. We have the -- we have the statement in the NIOSH policy which describes how we operate. And then we simply make a determination in each case or for each SEC, we basically say okay, who has a conflict. Some of these are not so difficult. You know, Y-12 and a person who worked there, so some of DR. LOCKEY: You know, I think we should have a Board policy, and I think we should have a planned subcommittee to come up with a draft that spells out what represents conflict of What do others of you feel? like to get kind of a consensus if you --MR. CLAWSON: I -- I agree with him. You know, looking at this whole policy and stuff, there could get to a point to where we could all be It's -- there's got to be a clarification, especially with the Board.

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for legal. If we do come up with a policy, will the federal government policy supersede anything we do?

DR. ZIEMER: Yes.

MS. HOWELL: I want to be very clear about the current policies that you guys -- that apply to you all. Nothing that you do can absolve you from having to apply with the rules of FACA and the Special Government Employees that you've been -- the information that you've already received. We're talking about as an additional conflict of interest policy that's specific to this program. Because as you've seen, we have some situations with previous work that aren't necessarily a financial problem but an impartiality issue, like Lew was saying, that we need to cover. And there is -- there -there is precedent for this within CDC and HHS, and I think -- I'm not sure if Lew handed this out to you or not, but another federal advisory board, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Procedures or Practices, ACIP, which is another CDC advisory board, has written their own conflict of interest policy specific to the issues that that group deals with. And that's

1 what I think we're kind of asking you to 2 consider doing. 3 And this has also come up because you all have 4 been asking us lots of questions about these 5 waivers and how they're applied, because we 6 have the rules that we're having to follow 7 based on FACA and for Special Government 8 Employees and those ethics rules versus the 9 concerns that we have specific to this. 10 everyone within the program is so concerned 11 about transparency and we just want to make 12 sure that you guys have a voice in how this is 13 applied to you. 14 So nothing that you do can prevent those FACA 15 rules and all those other rules from applying 16 to you. What we're asking for you to do is to 17 have a voice in how we go beyond that, just 18 like what we're doing with NIOSH and ORAU and 19 everyone else involved in the program. 20 DR. WADE: And I see it two ways, going beyond 21 or attempting to -- to bring clarity, too. I 22 think that's --23 MS. HOWELL: Yes, yes, to clarify the 24 situation.

DR. ZIEMER: How do those FACA rules apply in

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1 this particular case. And in any case, 2 whatever we came up with would have to, again, 3 pass the scrutiny of counsel and --4 MS. HOWELL: Yes. 5 DR. ZIEMER: -- and I don't know what the 6 approval process is in this case. What -- it 7 would go up through CDC... 8 MS. HOWELL: Yes, it would go through CDC. Ιt 9 would go through several layers within the 10 General Counsel's office. 11 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Any other comments? 12 I'd like to hear, pro or con, what Board 13 members are thinking here. 14 DR. MELIUS: I'd just add that it would be 15 helpful to get the immunization document that -- can we --16 17 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, as a --18 DR. WADE: We can forward it. 19 DR. ZIEMER: -- as a template as a start. 20 DR. MELIUS: As a template, then I think we 21 need to form a workgroup to -- we'll work off 22 of that and prepare a draft and I don't think 23 that workgroup necessarily has to meet a lot, 24 but I think some exchange of e-mails and 25 develop something, so...

1 DR. ZIEMER: I'm trying to get a consensus 2 here. I've heard from Brad and Jim and Jim. 3 Any -- ladies, over here? It's getting too 4 late in the morning to --5 MR. CLAWSON: I agree with Wanda. 6 MS. MUNN: I don't feel I have anything of 7 value to add to the discussion. 8 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. There appears to be a 9 consensus to move toward developing our own 10 policy, in which case we would need a 11 workgroup, which we can call the conflict of 12 interest workgroup, that would take the 13 existing documents that govern us, a template 14 or templates that we can get from equivalent 15 bodies, and assistance from perhaps legal 16 counsel to develop at least an initial draft. 17 Again, the Chair is always interested in 18 volunteers for workgroups. Are there any that 19 are interested in participating in this 20 particular effort? Otherwise I can just 21 appoint --DR. MELIUS: I'll volunteer. 22 23 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Jim Lockey, Jim Melius, I 24 will volunteer myself, we can do -- just get 25

one more.

1	DR. WADE: You need to have a worker rep, I
2	think.
3	MR. PRESLEY: How about putting me on there? I
4	probably have more conflict of interest than
5	anybody.
6	DR. ZIEMER: Presley.
7	DR. MELIUS: We'll put you on, then we'll
8	conflict you out of the meetings.
9	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, that gives us four as a
10	starter.
11	DR. WADE: You wish to comment on chair?
12	DR. ZIEMER: Jim Lockey, would you be willing
13	to chair this?
14	DR. LOCKEY: What's that?
15	DR. ZIEMER: Would you be willing to chair
16	this?
17	DR. LOCKEY: Yes.
18	DR. ZIEMER: Okay. We have to spread these
19	loads around a little bit.
20	DR. WADE: Okay, if I could summarize. We have
21	a workgroup now to look at the Board's conflict
22	of interest policy chaired by Lockey, with
23	Melius, Ziemer, Presley. I've asked Emily to
24	share with you the model developed for the
25	immunization program. I'm sure she'll do that

1	very quickly. I'm also going to provide you as
2	quickly as possible hopefully today or
3	tomorrow with a redline version of the NIOSH
4	policy, and I'll commit to having words or a
5	footnote inserted to attempt to deal with this
6	issue of multiple site/one site, as discussed
7	by Dr. Melius.
8	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you very much. That
9	gets us up to 2:30 this afternoon.
10	DR. WADE: Well, we have things to do at 1:30.
11	DR. ZIEMER: Yes, 1:30, conflict of interest
12	policy, but we have other things
13	DR. WADE: We have other things to talk about -
14	- 1:30 we're back.
15	DR. ZIEMER: We are ready to take our lunch
16	break. We'll reconvene at 1:30.
17	(Whereupon, a recess was taken from 12:10 p.m.
18	to 1:45 p.m.)
19	DR. ZIEMER: We're ready to reconvene. As you
20	you saw the hookup being prepared for our
21	time-certain meeting with Senator Reid which
22	will occur at 2:30. We have some semi-routine
23	Board business to address before that occurs.
24	BOARD WORKING TIME

Let me begin with the minutes of several

1 different meetings, starting with the minutes 2 to the April 25 through 27 meeting, which was 3 the Denver meeting of the Board. I'd like to ask if there are any corrections or additions 5 to the minutes of the Denver meeting. 6 Hopefully you've all looked at least at your 7 own remarks to see if they were both 8 intelligent and understandable and correct. 9 MS. MUNN: Understandable and correct, yes. 10 DR. ZIEMER: Any corrections or additions to 11 the minutes of April 25 through 27? 12 (No responses) 13 If there are none, I take it by consent that 14 the minutes are approved as distributed. 15 Next, the minutes of the Subcommittee for Dose 16 Reconstruction and Site Profile Reviews, 17 minutes of the meeting June 14th, 2006, that 18 meeting being the Washington, D.C. meeting of 19 that group. Are there any corrections or 20 additions to those minutes? 21 (No responses) 22 If not, without objection we'll declare that 23 those minutes are approved as distributed. 24 And then finally the minutes of June 14th 25 through 16th, the full committee -- full Board meeting, also in D.C. Are there corrections or additions to those minutes?

(No responses)

It appears that there are not. Then without objection we will declare that those minutes are approved as distributed.

I will thereby sign these minutes and make them available. They will appear on the web site.

MR. GIBSON: Paul?

## WORKING GROUPS MEMBERSHIP AND STRUCTURE

DR. ZIEMER: Next item I'd like to call attention to, 'cause there was some confusion. At out last meeting there was a subcommittee -- in fact, it's the very last page of the minutes that we just approved -- not a subcommittee, a workgroup, which is a workgroup to look into SEC petitions that were not qualified -- and I'm calling this the not qualified workgroup. Only joking, Dr. Lockey. Anyway, we'll call it the workgroup on -- on SEC petitions that are not qualified. You may recall that there was a question dealing with the content and decisions made on those that were designated as not qualified and we designated a workgroup to look into that.

1 Just wanted to clarify two things. One is that 2 Dr. Lockey had volunteered to chair that. At that time we named Dr. Roessler, Dr. DeHart and 3 4 Dr. Melius to that workgroup. We do need to replace Dr. DeHart, and I do want to ask if 5 6 there's a volunteer to replace Dr. DeHart on 7 that particular workgroup. 8 And also in that connection, to clarify this 9 was a separate activity, we have an SEC 10 petition activities workgroup that was separate 11 from this. This is more of a one-time thing 12 that will just look at that issue on the past 13 not-qualified petitions and report back to us. 14 Are any of you interested in replacing Dr. DeHart? 15 16 MS. MUNN: Certainly, I'll take that --17 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 18 MS. MUNN: -- responsibility. 19 DR. ZIEMER: We'll put Wanda Munn in as the 20 replacement for Dr. Hart -- DeHart, and name 21 Brad Clawson as alternate. 22 DR. WADE: I would suggest also we just add 23 Brad to the group. 24 DR. ZIEMER: Sure, that'd be fine. 25 DR. WADE: I think we need to have a worker rep

on that group.

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DR. ZIEMER: And that -- that way you have a -- basically a five -- five-person group and if necessary four of you can meet if you can't all get together.

MR. GIBSON: Excuse me, Dr. Ziemer?

DR. ZIEMER: Yes, Larry.

I'd like to let the working group MR. ELLIOTT: know that we are ready at any point in time they want to schedule their -- their meeting. We would ask that you do this in Cincinnati in our offices. We'll have all of the individual -- I think there are 26 now, I believe, maybe I have that number wrong, in their twenties -and it's our opinion it would serve y'all best to have all of the documentation in those individual stacks in our conference room. Nothing will be redacted. Everything will be in its entirety. We'll give you a briefing on the process that has ensued here. And there's also been a -- assessment done by my assessment I'll provide that to you in abeyance of your visit to Cincinnati so you can see this assessment and what it has to say about this procedure.

1 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you, Larry. And we'll leave 2 it then to Dr. Lockey to go ahead and arrange a 3 meeting time. 4 Michael Gibson, a comment or question? 5 Dr. Ziemer, the volume is --MR. GIBSON: Yes. 6 is again coming in fairly faint. I can hear 7 you a little better than yesterday, but 8 certainly not as good as earlier today. 9 don't know if there's something that can be 10 I can hear the other conferees on the 11 phone fine, but I can't hear the process of the 12 Board meeting very well at all. DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you, Mike. The sound 13 14 man here will try to correct that for us. 15 DR. WADE: And we will be better disciplined 16 with speaking clearly into -- clearly and 17 loudly into the microphone. 18 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, I'm -- I'm looking here at 19 other issues --20 DR. WADE: You want to do workgroup assignments 21 or... BOARD/WORKING GROUPS FUTURE PLANS 22 Yeah, maybe a quick review of the DR. ZIEMER: 23 working groups so that we have an up-to-date --24 make sure everybody has an up-to-date list. 25 And Lew, can you give us a run down on the

1 various workgroups and their membership? 2 DR. WADE: Starting with the Subcommittee on 3 Dose Reconstruction, Chair, Mark Griffon; 4 members Poston, Presley, Gibson; alternates 5 Clawson -- I'm sorry, I did that wrong. Let me 6 start again. 7 Subcommittee on Dose Reconstruction, Chair, 8 Griffon; members Poston, Munn, Gibson; 9 alternates Clawson, Presley. 10 The workgroup on the Hanford site profile, 11 Chair, Melius; members Clawson, Ziemer, Poston. 12 The workgroup on the Chapman Valve SEC petition, Chair, Poston; members Griffon, 13 14 Clawson, Roessler, Gibson. 15 The workgroup on SEC petitions, focusing on 16 250-day issue, Chair, Melius; members Ziemer, 17 Roessler, Griffon. 18 The workgroup looking at SEC petitions not 19 qualified, Chair, Lockey; members Roessler, 20 Melius, Munn and Clawson. 21 The workgroup on the Nevada Test Site site 22 profile, Chair, Presley; members Roessler, 23 Clawson, Munn. 24 The workgroup on the Savannah River Site site 25 profile, Chair, Gibson; members Clawson,

1 Griffon and Lockey. 2 The workgroup on the Nevada Test Site (sic) SEC 3 and site profile, Chair, Griffon; members 4 Gibson, Presley, Munn. 5 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you. Any questions? 6 MR. PRESLEY: Two for Lew. What was that last 7 one? 8 DR. MELIUS: Last one is --9 MR. PRESLEY: It's the last one, yes. 10 DR. WADE: The workgroup on Rocky Flats SEC and 11 site profile, Chair, Griffon; members Gibson, 12 Presley, Munn. I think he said Nevada Test Site. 13 DR. ZIEMER: 14 DR. WADE: Did I misspeak? 15 DR. ZIEMER: I think you may have said --16 MR. PRESLEY: Nah, you're all right. 17 DR. ZIEMER: We got it. Okay, thank you. 18 DR. WADE: I would remind the Board that we now 19 have the issue of the procedures review. 20 Before, that was dealt with by the 21 subcommittee. Right now it's not assigned to a 22 working group, so you -- you'll have to think 23 about it at some point how you want to track 24 that. 25 DR. ZIEMER: Right, there will be a new set of

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procedures and that will -- as that report becomes available to us, a new review by SC&A, then we will need a workgroup to work on that. You'll notice also on the agenda, it's on the 3:00 o'clock slot -- of course we've completed the conflict of interest issue which was at our 1:30 slot -- is the discussion of overarching issues that span more than one working group. This would be the issue of -- as an example -oro-nasal breathing, which could show up in the purview of a number of working groups. And one of the issues would be how do we track that when we may have several working groups looking at -- that are site-focused, and how do we track those kind of overriding issues or what are called here overarching issues that may span multiple working groups. And we don't necessarily need to have a solution to that today, but at least want to give some thought to how best to track that and keep ourselves informed of what's going on so that it doesn't fall through the cracks and one group assumes that another is looking at it simply 'cause they're at another site where it is also an issue.

And Lew, I don't know if you have any additional thoughts on that structurally, but that's the nature of -- of the issue.

DR. WADE: As I observe the working groups, I'll hear often a working group pass off an issue to another working group, to the Board, to the subcommittee, to another entity. And I think there are concerns that -- that's there's an overall tracking going on of everything, and that if such a handoff happens we're sure that the issue isn't lost. And I think there is concern. You know, a solution starts to be some sort of mega-matrix of some type, a compilation somewhere of all of the issues. And even if they change flavor from one working group to another, they are -- continue to be tracked.

DR. ZIEMER: And one of the -- one of the possibilities in this kind of an issue is in fact to have one or more working groups -- there could be a working group that was responsible for sort of the oversight of -- oversight of overarching issues, or something like that. Or we could have individual workgroups that are dealing with specific

issues, whether it be oro-nasal breathing or neutron dosimetry or whatever the issue may be, these sort of overarching kinds of things. I'd kind of like to get some thoughts on it.

Wanda.

MS. MUNN: Well, as you all remember, this is not the first time we've talked about this. As a matter of fact, we've been talking about it ever since we first recognized that we were going to have recurring issues. I think Bob Presley, in his discussion of what we've been doing with NTS, indicated a half-dozen of those complex-wide issues we've already identified, including dose reconstruction covering all the significant radionuclides, hot particles, oronasal breathing, dosimetry limitations, badging geometry, and assumptions that were made for non-monitored workers.

I can't add anything new. At the outset I believe that my suggestion was that essentially a list be established of items that were being tracked and that would reflect how many sites were involved in this, with the assurance that NIOSH could follow that -- essentially a master deficiencies list -- so that as those things

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closed, they could mark them off the list and it would be a list that we would see on a fairly routine basis as we move through the remainder of the sites that have to be addressed.

The reason I suggest that in that form is this is clearly going to be a significant clerical issue. There's going to be a lot of datafollowing and entry and update that's required. So far as I know, this Board does not have access to the kind of clerical tracking mechanism that would be necessary to do this.

DR. ZIEMER: Beyond the clerical tracking mechanism, if an issue arises -- they often arise first in a matrix, maybe as a result of an SCA comment or maybe by initiative of NIOSH. And at some point there are some technical discussions. Now if -- if one workgroup says well, this is already being covered by another workgroup so we'll overlook it or sort of concede to them -- the concern is that -- who's really going to look at it. And aside from the tracking issue, I would be concerned that we make sure that we have the proper interactions and it's almost like a separate matrix where we

have Board members, Board contractors, NIOSH and its contractors looking at a specific issue that's -- that is, you know, more than individual site-wise but which is overarching. And maybe we need a workgroup or workgroups that would do that. And that is -- the tracking has to be over and beyond that, but to deal with the technical issues themselves is -- was the concern I had there. But -- and both issues are of conc-- both the physical tracking as well as the technical resolutions.

MS. MUNN: Although the concept of a workgroup is an appealing one from the viewpoint of administration, it would appear to be pretty cumbersome in terms of time allotment for the Board members themselves. I can't speak for other members of the Board, but the time allotment already required for our Board activities is significant. I would find the addition of yet another -- especially heavily-chartered -- subcommittee or working group of this kind to be extremely time-consuming.

DR. ZIEMER: Certainly a good point, and it may be that we would need to simply make sure that one of the workgroups had the lead on one

particular issue. Let's hear from others. Dr.

Melius, then (unintelligible) --

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DR. MELIUS: Yeah, a couple points, and I actually agree with Wanda on -- on this issue. I'm not sure a workgroup is the -- at least the proper first step to take in trying to address this issue. Also remind us that the GAO report made this is -- at least a subsection of this is one of their recommendations in terms of -of the Board didn't have a mechanism for tracking issues and -- and so forth. extends not only to what we do within workgroups, but also some of the business that's conducted at Board meetings where an issue's identified in some way. We say well, we'll put that on the agenda for a future Board meeting and then, you know, a couple of SECs come up and so next thing you know it's -- you know, six months have gone by and we've all sort of lost track of the issue or whatever. And I think first we need to sort of solve the way we're going to keep track of this and who's going to be responsible for tracking that and it -- to me, it's either, you know, Lew -- you know, sort of the -- it's an Executive

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Secretary function, which through, you know, Lew with NIOSH staff, or it's something we have to charge our -- our contractor with doing -doing that. And I think both are in position to possibly do that. Both attend in some ways all of those workgroup meetings, so they -they are present, they track what's going on there. And I think if we had the clerical function, sort of what are the key issues that are being looked at in the different workgroups, what's unresolved or needs to be resolved, I think then we can decide is it a proper place for a workgroup or is it something we just need to spend the time at a Board meeting and set aside -- aside the time to discuss and figure out who has the lead and -or do we form a new workgroup to deal with that particular technical issue or what's the -- the proper approach to take. But I really think we need to solve the clerical, the tracking issue, first or we'll -- will -- will not take place. DR. ZIEMER: Let's get Brad and then we'll hear from Larry.

MR. CLAWSON: I just -- being a new Board member and everything else like that, the time

that is spent with a lot of these workgroups and stuff, there's a tremendous amount of information that we're going through. To me and everything, we need to have one point of contact that we need to address this to -- and I agree with the -- the clerical issue on this, but we need to have one point that we can also address to with issues. Is this being handled, like that oro-nasal or anything else like that, one -- one individual that can go to speed at that. But as -- as Board members, just looking at it, our plates are pretty full.

DR. ZIEMER: Larry?

MR. ELLIOTT: I guess we had a different perspective on this set of overarching issues. My thinking -- and I just touched base with Stu about this, too -- has been that we need to come forward with a position paper, if you will -- I'll just use that, I don't know what the right term is, but it'll end up being a Technical Information Bulletin or Basis Document that will speak to what we are doing with regard to one of these general overarching issues. To me, that would be the starting point. The Board needs to look at that, decide

1 what you want to do with it. 2 I think the obligation would then be on us to 3 make sure that we track the comment resolution 4 and make sure that not only in that matrix for 5 that given position paper on an overarching 6 issue we track it, but also we track it in 7 these other working group efforts where it's 8 pertinent and relevant to that particular site 9 or that issue, whether it's an SEC evaluation 10 or a site profile review. 11 So our thinking has been that we're obligated 12 to help the Board -- staff the Board, staff the 13 Designated Federal Official -- in doing this 14 tracking, and that's how we were thinking about 15 going about doing it. I don't know if that 16 helps or not, but --17 DR. ZIEMER: So in the model you're just 18 suggesting there would be a number of such 19 position papers developed? 20 Right. I don't think right now MR. ELLIOTT: 21 you have a sense of where we're at on any of 22 this. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 24 MR. ELLIOTT: Right? So where do you start? 25 You need something to start from --

1 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 2 MR. ELLIOTT: -- and I have to give that to 3 you, I believe. 4 DR. ZIEMER: And then from there, it appears 5 that you are suggesting that NIOSH would carry 6 the burden of the tracking of these issues 7 then. 8 MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, I am. 9 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Let's see, Wanda and 10 then -- then -- oh, Robert, we've got you, too. 11 Robert's next. 12 MR. PRESLEY: I agree with Larry on this 100 13 percent, because if you'll look at the first 14 thing we've got on here, dose reconstruction 15 covers significant nuclides, that was -- if I 16 remember correctly, we have marked that done in 17 our group because of the addition to the 18 nuclides for the NTS SE-- or site profile. 19 mean I know that there's probably more to that, 20 but that's something that NIOSH could track and 21 keep up with. I feel that that's the place it 22 ought to be done. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Wanda? 24 MR. GIBSON: Mike Gibson, I don't think

(unintelligible) --

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1 MS. MUNN: One of the reasons it would appear 2 advantageous to have NIOSH tracking this is the 3 fact that they are the continuing agency that will be following this program long after we 5 have ceased having the need for either a subcontractor or continuing working groups as 6 we've had to this point. 7 8 The other consideration is we began this 9 discussion speaking only of overarching issues. 10 We have the same issue with site-specific 11 unresolved processes that we close out on our 12 matrix because the action is someone will do 13 something, and therefore the working group 14 closes it out. But where it goes then is, at 15 this juncture, undefined, so far as I know. 16 Thank you. Dr. Melius. DR. ZIEMER: 17 DR. MELIUS: Yeah. Again I agree with Wanda. 18 I think we have to capture both sort of what 19 are unresolved issues, but also issues we've 20 tagged that we're expecting there to be follow-21 up on. 22 I don't object to NIOSH staff being the one 23 sort of developing this system and -- is 24 whatever posi-- you know, paper or whatever, 25 however it'll be -- sort of report or whatever.

I just think it's important that it reflect issues that the Board has identified. There actually may be other issues that NIOSH has identified as becoming important, or through your contractor -- I think it's important we know about what those are and -- and address those, but I think we'll need to keep this focused on what the Board's issues are as -- as we're reviewing with our -- with our contractor on these issues, but having NIOSH do it, I -- somewhat the way Larry described it, I don't think would -- I don't have any objection to it. I think it would be fine.

MR. GIBSON: Dr. Ziemer?

DR. ZIEMER: Do we have -- oh, Michael I believe has a comment from -- on the phone.
Mike?

MR. GIBSON: Yeah. Dr. Ziemer, this is Mike.

I agree with a lot of what has been said here recently. My only comment would be that each of the individual working groups are deeper in the weeds as far as the issues for those particular issues and sites and -- and things they're covering. And I think that the working groups and the chairman of the working group

should hear out NIOSH and SC&A and then the working group should make a recommendation to the Board as to the overarching issues and then let the Board make a decision, you know, who this point of contact is and whether or not, you know, it is a -- an agreeable issue that's site-wide, rather than having one side or the other -- again, each -- each working group is much more detailed into the -- the issues of the specificular (sic) issues they're covering.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you, Mike. Looking for other discussion.

We have a -- we have a list or some lists that begin to identify some of those issues -- the complex-wide issues that were identified in Mr. Presley's working group, and there may be others. I don't know that this is an exhaustive list, but perhaps is a starting list -- dose reconstruction covers significant nuclides, hot particles, oro-nasal breathing, dosimetry limitations, badging geometry -- which may or may not be part of dosimetry limitations -- assumptions for non-monitored workers. There's -- there's a half a dozen major complex-wide issues right there. There

probably are others. I'm wondering if -- if we shouldn't, as a starting point, at least agree to what issues come into this category and -- and then we can proceed, perhaps along the paths that have been described with NIOSH following up on the items that the Board identifies as being of interest to it, and then the tracking would -- would follow from that. Board members, do you -- do you -- do you want to prepare a preliminary list of such issues? And this is certainly a starting list right here. I suspect there will be others.

MR. PRESLEY: I think it'd be a good idea.

DR. ZIEMER: Wanda Munn.

MS. MUNN: Yes, we all have to start somewhere, and that seems to be as good a place to begin as any other. To the best of memory, those six items have come up in the Rocky Flats context, in the Nevada Test Site context, in the Y-12 context, and I believe one other -- I can't remember which -- but that seems -- and I know on at least two of those matrices those issues are not really active for the workgroup simply because there has been some NIOSH action identified. It would be nice to have that

1 beginning to fold into whatever paper and 2 proposal NIOSH is going to bring to us. 3 DR. ZIEMER: Well, I believe we already have some TIBs on a number of these. 5 MS. MUNN: Probably so. 6 And I don't know if -- if Stu or DR. ZIEMER: 7 Larry, off the top of your heads, can identify 8 -- how many of these six items are there -- do 9 we already have TIBs on? Hot particles, Stu --10 and while you're thinking about that, Larry, 11 were the documents you were referring to, those 12 had the form of a TIB or a white -- what you 13 called a white paper or what -- what 14 conceptually are we (unintelligible). 15 MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, I think there'd be different 16 forms. Some of -- I think oro-nasal breathing, 17 for instance, we've -- we've addressed that to 18 a certain extent in a TIB, but some of the 19 others that are relatively newer, we may need 20 to provide a position paper that may become a 21 TIB once it, you know, gets vetted through this 22 process, so I -- I can't speak on -- Stu's 23 better served to speak on --24 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. 25 MR. ELLIOTT: -- where we're at with the

1 development of certain documents. 2 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Well, shall I just take 3 these --4 MR. HINNEFELD: Well --5 DR. ZIEMER: -- one at a time? 6 MR. HINNEFELD: Yeah, let's do that, I can't --7 DR. ZIEMER: Oro-nasal breathing. 8 Well, there's specific activity MR. HINNEFELD: 9 to address that. That'll be a work product 10 from a contractor that'll be delivered to us, 11 sort of a white paper type of thing where --12 DR. ZIEMER: Not necessarily a TIB. 13 MR. HINNEFELD: Might be, might not be --14 DR. ZIEMER: Oh, okay. 15 MR. HINNEFELD: -- but the delivery from them 16 probably will not be a TIB. We may write it 17 into that, but then that would have broad 18 applicability once we (unintelligible) --19 DR. ZIEMER: Same on the hot particles? 20 MR. HINNEFELD: Probably not as far along, but 21 I think it would have to be the same type of solution. I know it came up with respect to 22 23 Nevada Test Site specifically, but it would 24 have application otherwise -- other places, as 25 well.

1 DR. ZIEMER: Dosimetry, mixed dosimetry, 2 extremities, badging geometry -- probably a 3 number of dosimetry-related issues. MR. HINNEFELD: There's -- there's some general 5 issues have come up a number of times about the 6 dosimetry in response to geometry issues, in 7 particular. In other words, uncertainty in 8 dosimetry readings beyond what laboratory 9 uncertainty would represent, and some things 10 like that would have to be addressed in one way 11 or another. There has been work done with 12 respect to some specific sites, like Mallinckrodt, where some geometric -- or 13 14 geometry adjustments have already been adopted. 15 And it may be that what we would develop is a 16 sort of a general approach for a geometry 17 adjustment and ranges of adjustments that 18 would, you know, add uncertainty to the doses. 19 DR. ZIEMER: Would the construction worker 20 document be in this category? 21 MR. HINNEFELD: I think certainly that's in 22 this category and that TIB is published now. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Assumptions for non-monitored 24 workers? 25 MR. HINNEFELD: I'm not sure of anything that's

1 on -- in place right now to do that, but 2 certainly we can put that together, the 3 assumptions. We're pretty consistent in our 4 assumptions, but there's -- you know, somewhat 5 depends upon what you learn about a particular 6 site and -- and their activities and their 7 practices, so there would be -- there may be 8 some site-specific modifications to that based 9 upon what we learn from our research of the 10 site activities. So I'm -- I'm not -- I don't 11 know of anything that's going on in that area 12 right now. We are try-- we -- I think we tend to address those as we learn, you know, about 13 14 the site based on what we've learned about the 15 site, I think. 16 DR. ZIEMER: The final one on this list is dose 17 reconstruction covers significant nuclides. 18 I'm not even sure I know what that means. 19 mean I know what it means, but it's -- it 20 sounds so general, it's too general. 21 MS. MUNN: I can address that, if you don't 22 mind. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 24 MS. MUNN: The reason -- the reason for that 25 is, very frankly, if it comes up every site

that is -- is reviewed by our contractor, then it seems to be an issue that we need to have some document that makes it clear that NIOSH is or is not addressing a full range, and why not if not. I guess the major advantage to putting these things to bed is preventing their reoccurrence over and over again as we see the site reviews.

MR. HINNEFELD: I think briefly, to describe that, it would be an internal dosimetry issue of course, since it's speaking about nuclides and since that's relevant, and it has to do with places where there's a -- you know, in the first sense, there's sort of a witch's brew of fission products, for instance, if you're dealing at a place like Savannah River and Hanford and does it -- the dose reconstruction includes many radionuclides, but it wouldn't necessarily, you know, include a specific dose for hundreds of different fission products that may exist in the workplace. So there would be some bounding -- you know, some -- what are the -- what are the worst -- what's the worst dosimetric one, what do we know about it, is this measurement relevant to the dose. So an

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approach that describes an internal dosimetry approach -- you know, what our internal dosimetry approach in those cases is probably what's being addressed here.

DR. ZIEMER: Now -- and Larry, go ahead.

DR. MELIUS: Paul, can I -- I would just caution us let's not try to solve all these issues, but I think the first thing to do is to develop a way of -- a system of documenting them and, you know, preparing a list. And what I would suggest is that we circulate the list that Bob prepared to the Board members. -- we can add -- maybe others, Mark and -- is not here today, might want to add to those. Larry work with his staff to prepare, you know, a similar list and John work with his staff 'cause they're involved in all these workgroups that there are others there, then Larry working with Lew can, you know, pull together sort of a master listing and see if we can at least come to general agreement on that. Then Larry can proceed to, you know, sort of pull together -here's the status of all these issues and might be something we can talk about, either a conference call or our December meeting.

1 DR. ZIEMER: I primarily want to make sure that 2 we know what the words on the list actually 3 mean --DR. MELIUS: No, I -- I --4 5 DR. ZIEMER: -- not to solve the problems 6 today. And we certainly could do that and I 7 just want to ask if there are any of these where the kind of work product that you talked 8 9 about, Larry, has already been done so that by 10 the time of our next face-to-face meeting we 11 could embark on the process with one of these 12 topics. 13 DR. WADE: I have a process suggestion before 14 that --15 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 16 DR. WADE: -- but I would think that -- that as 17 part of Larry's presentation, his update, at 18 every Board meeting, I think this should --19 this should be a regular item. 20 The cross-cutting issues. DR. ZIEMER: DR. WADE: The cro-- and -- and at a minimum 21 22 present the list and status. This way we'll be 23 sure that there'll be some continuity. 24 Melius is correct, sometimes an agenda 25 overtakes us and things get knocked off.

think we want this on the agenda for each
meeting.

DR. ZIEMER: Right. Larry, go ahead.

MR. ELLIOTT: Certainly we -- certainly I'll be
happy to do that and add it to the
presentation. And yeah, we are talking a lot
about process and I don't want to promote
continued discussion of process, but I do want
to explain what I mean by a position paper, and

same time your question, Dr. Ziemer. I think
TIB-52 of course is ready. Oro-nasal breathing
is probably close behind that. And beyond
that, you know, I'm going to have to go shake

the trees and bring out my whip and start

it goes somewhat to process, and answer at the

beating people.

But I say a position paper because if it's -let's just take the geometry issue. That may
result in a change to an existing Technical
Basis Document, like our external dose
implementation guide. So I don't want to keep
-- what I'm trying to avoid here is a -- a
process outcome where we add more and more and
more and more documents. I want to address the
documents that we have and modify them. So a

1 position paper would come out and perhaps then 2 be reflected one -- once we've got it all 3 resolved and we all agree on the right 4 approach, then we would go back and in the 5 appropriate document that's already in 6 existence we would make the appropriate 7 modifications and changes. Does that help your 8 understanding --9 DR. ZIEMER: Yes. 10 MR. ELLIOTT: -- of why I put out a position 11 paper, (unintelligible) an idea? Yeah, it's great. 12 MR. PRESLEY: DR. ZIEMER: Okay. There seems to be agreement 13 14 that we can start with this as a starting list. 15 We can add to it and come up with a final list, 16 and also perhaps begin the process with what is 17 available. 18 Any other comments? Another comment, Jim? 19 DR. MELIUS: No. 20 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 21 DR. MELIUS: I was just trying to see if I 22 could see Wanda on TV, but... 23 DR. ZIEMER: We want to make sure we're ready 24 here within the next minute or two, prepare --25 **DR. WADE:** (Off microphone) (Unintelligible)

1 quick item. 2 DR. ZIEMER: A quick item? 3 DR. WADE: Yes. Just to remind you all that, 4 you know, we have a call scheduled for October 5 We have a face-to-face Board meeting 6 scheduled for December 11 through 13. 7 a call scheduled for January 11, have a face-8 to-face meeting scheduled for February 7 to 9. 9 In terms of meeting locations, the December 10 meeting I would think would either be in 11 Pinellas or Denver, depending upon where we are 12 relative to Rocky Flats. 13 UNIDENTIFIED: (Unintelligible) the February 14 meeting? 15 I would see the February meeting 16 either Denver or New Mexico, depending upon 17 where we are with Rocky Flats and then with the 18 Neva-- excuse me, LANL. 19 I will ask LaShawn to get out a query to you. 20 I would see us scheduling a call in the middle 21 of March, a face-to-face meeting in late April, 22 a call in the middle of June and a face-to-face 23 meeting in August. What LaShawn will do is ask 24 for dates and -- and find dates, and that will

get us out four meetings or more a year out and

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1	I think that's appropriate.
2	DR. ZIEMER: Questions?
3	UNIDENTIFIED: Can you give us those dates for
4	this next meeting date again?
5	DR. WADE: A call on October 18th, face-to-face
6	meeting December 11 through 13, a call on
7	January 11, a face-to-face meeting on February
8	7 to 9. And then looking for a call mid-March,
9	face-to-face meeting late April, a call mid-
10	June, face-to-face meeting in August.
11	DR. LOCKEY: When was the call in October?
12	MR. PRESLEY: October 18th.
13	DR. WADE: 18th.
14	MS. MUNN: That's a long stretch in between
15	there.
16	DR. ZIEMER: Okay.
17	DR. WADE: To what okay.
18	DR. ZIEMER: It is almost 2:30. Let me make
19	sure our that the sound people are ready to
20	go.
21	Do I need to do anything on this box here?
22	UNIDENTIFIED: (Off microphone)
23	(Unintelligible)
24	DR. ZIEMER: It's on red.
25	UNIDENTIFIED: (Off microphone)

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DR. WADE: I mean I'm open for quidance in terms of meeting locations. It seems to me if we're -- when we're ready to do Rocky Flats, it'd be nice to do it in Denver. When we're ready to do LANL it'd be nice to do it in New

MR. ELLIOTT: A suggestion -- a friendly suggestion from the audience here. Fernald has an SEC petition that should come due early next year as well, and Ray Beatty has suggested that the Board might consider Cincinnati or that area for -- because of the Fernald issue. DR. MELIUS: It's a long flight for you, Larry,

DR. WADE: Just to keep us working, you know, later -- once the Senator speaks to us -- we do have Board correspondence and we do have the letter that was received from Pete Stafford to talk through, and that letter has been -- a fresh copy redistributed to you. I know you probably already have copies in your computer,

so that's something that looms in front of us and there are issues there of tracking the construction TBD and issues related to a possible workgroup that Pete is suggesting, so something to think about.

(Pause)

## MESSAGE OF SENATOR REID

DR. ZIEMER: We'll come to order again. We're pleased that Senator Harry Reid is able to be with us today to address the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health. Senator Reid, this is Paul Ziemer, Chairman of the Advisory Board, and we're very pleased that you've taken time from your busy schedule to address this Board today. Would you please proceed with your statement to us?

SENATOR REID: Board members, thank you very much for allowing me to address this issue I think that is so important of compensation for Nevada Test Site workers who contracted cancer from the work during the above--

UNIDENTIFIED: (Off microphone) We lost him.

(Pause)

DR. ZIEMER: Senator Reid, apparently we lost you, but you might start again, if it's --

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**SENATOR REID:** I'm happy to do that. Chairman, Board members, thank you very much for allowing me to address you. This is such an important issue. It's very, very important that -- to direct attention to the workers who contracted cancer from work during the aboveground nuclear tests. The veterans I thank very much, atomic energy veterans, that are here today I say to you directly, thank you for your sacrifices you made on behalf of our country, on behalf of our way of life. really believe it's because of your efforts that we won the Cold War and democracy triumphed. I and the nation are indebted to you for your service and your true sacrifices, so I'm honored to be here today to speak on your behalf. Reminds me of the days when I used to be a lawyer. Ladies and gentlemen, we must include within the Special Exposure Cohort Test Site workers who contracted cancer from the work during the above-ground nuclear tests, even though they worked on the site less than 250 days.

sure that many of you, like me, watched those

nuclear explosions at the Test Site. I can

remember them so clearly. I was 50 miles way or 60 miles away, more or -- further away than you -- farther away than you because I was at Searchlight, but I could still see them. I was struck with awe as a little boy, maybe wonder, at the power, strength of those tremendous explosions and how did they come about. Man's ingenuity. Even as a little boy, I figured that out.

Little did any of us know the other side of these tests. Exposure of men and women working at the site and cancer-causing radiation and chemicals. Now these men and women face deadly cancers. Many have already died. Others are just waiting for their country to acknowledge - acknowledge them. That's what they're waiting for.

I worked six years to pass legislation to ensure that the Department of Energy workers and contractors who were exposed to radiation, beryllium or even silica received compensation. It was the right thing to do for those who sacrificed their health in the service of our country and now face these deadly diseases. Yet Test Site workers who waited decades for

1 acknowledgement are being told they must wait a 2 little longer. Many tragically, as I've 3 already said, have died awaiting for the 4 compensation, stuck in a bureaucratic nightmare 5 of obstruction and delay. Nevada Test Site workers, despite performing 6 this service for their country (unintelligible) 7 8 radioactive materials and having known 9 exposures leading to cancers have been denied 10 compensation -- a result of flawed 11 calculations, I believe -- based on records 12 that are incomplete or in error, as well as use of faulty assumptions and incorrect models. 13 14 NIOSH itself acknowledges that it cannot estimate the internal radiation dose received 15 16 by employees at the Test Site from '51 through 17 '62. Yet it's hard to comprehend, but they're 18 arguing that Test Site workers present for the 19 atmospheric tests, yet not employed for 250 20 days, don't deserve compensation. Think about this. Under this rationale someone 21 22 who was present for all 100 above-ground tests, 23 and there were some there, would be denied 24 compensation even if for those 100 tests they 25 were right on the front lines. This isn't what

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we intended. This isn't what Congress intended. It's just unfair. Congress has already designated classes of atomic energy veterans at several sites as members of the Special Exposure Cohort. For example, Amchitka Island, Alaska is designated -- and I'm glad they were designated -- because, though, of three underground tests conducted on that island. Alaska conducted three tests. Nevada Test Site workers conducted 100 above-ground, 828 underground nuclear tests at the Site from '51 to '92. That's almost 90 percent of the nuclear tests conducted in the United States were in Nevada. Yet these men and women have been denied compensation. I believe they deserve and deserve for decades, but it's just unacceptable what we have now.

I helped write the law that created this program, and I can tell you with certainty that it was the intent of Congress, of me, of us, that exactly this type -- this group of workers be compensated under this program that we set up. The men and women who worked at the Nevada Test Site, I repeat, helped this country win the Cold War. There were other factors. I

know that. But they sacrificed their personal health in the process of giving so much. After decades of waiting and suffering, it's time that we honored these sacrifices.

Not only must we expedite compensation for the atmospheric testing workers, but we must also include within the Special Exposure Cohort the Test Site workers during the more than 800 below-ground tests. Currently under review by workers and experts is a petition drafted by Test Site employees and my office that would add these workers to the Special Exposure Cohort. I really feel we need to do everything we can. I -- I do not rest well and can't rest well until these men and women get the respect and I believe the acknowledgement they deserve and that they've earned.

So Board members, join me -- I -- I really do hope you can -- in supporting this cohort, the men and women who fought with all of us in moving forward this country. I urge this Advisory Board. I appreciate your time here. You're good Americans for doing this. I urge you to do the right thing. I know you'll do what -- what you believe is right. I hope,

1 though, this has helped, being in Nevada has 2 helped. I -- I hope that you can grant this 3 SEC for all atmospheric test area workers 4 employed at the Test Site for less than 250 5 days. 6 You know, any one of those 250 days could be 7 the reason that they're sick -- any one of the 8 250 days. Any week could be enough, any two 9 weeks, certainly 250 days is arbitrary and 10 capricious. 11 Thank you all so very, very much. 12 DR. ZIEMER: And we thank you, Senator Reid, 13 for taking time from your schedule to address 14 this Board. Thank you for your eloquent 15 remarks in behalf of your constituents here in 16 Las Vegas and in the state of Nevada. 17 Board members, I wonder -- I was led to 18 understand that there might be opportunity just 19 to ask questions if anyone desired. 20 he may have to be leaving. I don't know his 21 schedule. I think he's left. Thank you. 22 UNIDENTIFIED: (Off microphone) 23 (Unintelligible) 24 DR. ZIEMER: Well, let me ask if there are any 25 questions before we --

1 UNIDENTIFIED: (Off microphone) He had to 2 leave, I'm sorry. 3 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, fine. Thank you. 4 UNIDENTIFIED: (Off microphone) My apologies. 5 DR. ZIEMER: No problem. Thank you. 6 (Pause) 7 Let's see, do we need a break? 8 DR. WADE: It's up to you. We can take one. 9 DR. ZIEMER: Let's take a brief break, ten 10 minutes, and then we'll -- the last item I 11 think before us is the construction worker 12 issue. 13 (Whereupon, a recess was taken from 2:43 p.m. 14 to 3:00 p.m.) 15 BOARD CORRESPONDENCE/BOARD WORKING TIME DR. ZIEMER: Okay, we're ready to reconvene. 16 17 The final item on our agenda deals with -- it's 18 called Board correspondence, and more 19 specifically we want to focus on the letter 20 that we received and which was distributed earlier from Pete Stafford. And that letter 21 22 also has some links to comments made to this 23 Board earlier by Knut Ringen with respect to 24 construction trade and -- and related issues.

I do note that in connection with the Pete

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Stafford letter, which was dated June 23rd, I -- since -- since the letter came to us and I have been in correspondence with Pete and told him that his letter had been distributed to the Board, that we discussed it briefly in our August 8th meeting and that it would be on our agenda today. And in the meantime the -- the TIB on construction workers also has been There's a number of items in the letter which relate to exchanges with NIOSH. And to some extent, some of those have been answered by the -- by the publication of the TIB, and I know that Larry has provided figures for us on numbers of dose reconstructions done for construction workers and that's been in some of the reported information. I'm not certain whether that material got back to Pete. Larry, do you know if it had? Or to Knut Ringen in terms of the numbers of cases. I know they've been -- there's been interactions between you and -- and Knut Ringen's group. MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, I've been in consistent conversation and dialogue with Pete Stafford about this since the Denver meeting. I have provided them at three points in the time frame

1 since that meeting the status of the 2 construction workers TIB and the numbers of 3 claims that we have completed. DR. ZIEMER: And then we heard from Knut Ringen 5 this -- this week that they now have I think a 6 working group of their own that's going to be 7 looking at the -- at the TIB and perhaps 8 offering comments on that to you directly. 9 MR. ELLIOTT: They have had that -- they have 10 convened that -- that panel of their experts. 11 These are folks that were also involved in the early development stages of TIB-52, although 12 13 they weren't -- they helped us in the early 14 days, but they were not involved in the later 15 aspects of the TIB, so I chose my words 16 carefully on Tuesday when I made the 17 presentation, although Knut took exception to 18 what I had to say. I did not say that they had 19 written the TIB; they contributed to the TIB. 20 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. 21 MR. ELLIOTT: So -- and they had sent me a 22 letter, which I will share with the Board as 23 soon as I get back in my office and provide you 24 all a copy of that letter with those -- those 25 concerns.

DR. ZIEMER: What remains I think in this letter for specific response from this Board are four items near the end of the letter where Pete asks the Board to consider these four items. And I'd like to bring these before the Board with the question of how you would like to proceed on these and do that in terms of not only our own actions, but framing a response for Pete as well.

Do all of you have copies of the letter? Okay, if you'll refer to the four items, then I -- I believe that this is where our focus needs to be because I believe that the issuance of the TIB and exchange with Larry deals with much of the information in the preliminary part of the letter. But Pete says in item one, since OCAS expects to complete the TIB and soon, please consider establishing a subcommittee to address it. So that is the first item, where he has asked if we would consider establishing a subcommittee, I think in essence to review the TIB.

Secondly, there's a request that SC&A strengthen its expertise in construction worker exposure estimation and that they do certain

things to evaluate. If -- if this is something we want SC&A to do, we would have to task them in some way or another, Lew, and Board members. So we have to determine -- and in fact, the issue of adding a -- I guess a sort of consultant to their staff would also require us to charge them or --

DR. WADE: They charge us.

DR. ZIEMER: -- request them -- they charge us. We request of them; they charge us, yes. And then the third item appears to me to ask OCAS to do certain things. Although it's addressed to us, it says OCAS should do certain things. And I'm not sure how we would handle that other than to indicate whether we agree that that's a good idea or something of that sort. It asks OC-- and to some extent I think OCAS is doing some of this now, and we can come back to that.

And then finally there's a request that in our QA procedures -- and this would be QA procedures I think on the dose reconstructions -- that we evaluate and in a sense track the -- I think track -- basically what you would say, what are the construction worker cases and the

-- and also have some way of evaluating or 1 2 determining distribution of cancers among them 3 and -- and other variables. We -- we knew up front, as we tried to select cases, that the 5 job description was not one that we could sort 6 against, but after the fact -- after dose reconstructions are completed, we are able in 7 8 many cases to identify, at least within broad 9 terms, whether or not people are construction 10 workers. 11 So those are the four items. 12 DR. WADE: Paul, could I --13 DR. ZIEMER: I guess I would ask for general 14 comments and then we can treat them 15 individually. 16 DR. WADE: I think you need to look at number 17 two because there's some substance after the --18 the initial SC&A -- it's asking for the 19 selection of a random sample of construction 20 worker DRs -- DRs for audit. 21 DR. ZIEMER: Right, and as I say, if we were to 22 do that, that still requires a tasking I think of our contractor to do that. 23 24 DR. WADE: Right. 25 DR. ZIEMER: Right. It would be a specific

audit that would have -- have construction workers as the selection criteria, but we know from past experience that that's very difficult --

DR. WADE: Correct.

that basis.

DR. ZIEMER: -- because it's not a variable we can sort against in the database.

But let me ask for general comments and then we'll proceed. Dr. Melius, you have a comment?

DR. MELIUS: Yeah, I -- my first -- I would suggest that we first answer these requests positively and that we have charged SC&A with reviewing TIB-52, I believe it is, and so that review will be underway -- underway shortly.

And I think that's in essence the major request and really addresses most of these issues. How much we want to get into in terms of the individual dose reconstructions, I think there's sort of two answers. One is that we already do rev-- are reviewing a substantial number of construction worker dose reconstructions. They just, by the nature of our selection criteria, we only end up with those. However, we are not able to select on

And under number four -- I mean it's really saying some of the same answers. We really can't select on a number of those variables 'cause it's not in the -- the database that -- in the way that we do it and there's also I think some technical reasons why we don't want to do that in order to be able to do our overall job properly.

DR. ZIEMER: But it could be pointed out that after the fact we can identify those 20 cases that were construction workers and the data that could be provided after the fact -- I think.

DR. MELIUS: Yeah, exactly.

DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. And when you say answer positively, are you suggesting that we would agree to establish a sub-- well, he says a subcommittee; it might be a working group, but a subcommittee --

DR. MELIUS: I would say that -- I think what we already decided today was that we were -- once these procedure reviews got underway, we were going to set up a workgroup that would review SC&A's evaluation and then the whole issue of how do we reconcile these with NIOSH's

1	comments and so forth. We haven't we didn't
2	establish that yet. We as I recall, we
3	decided we'd put that off until John and his
4	team had actually done this. I don't know if
5	we need a necessarily need a special
6	DR. ZIEMER: Well, the first step would be the
7	review of the TIB, which comes under
8	DR. MELIUS: Yeah.
9	DR. ZIEMER: It's already being tasked.
10	DR. MELIUS: Right, underway, yeah.
11	DR. ZIEMER: Right. So you're suggesting that
12	in the sense is the positive first step for the
13	first item
14	DR. MELIUS: Right.
15	DR. ZIEMER: in any event.
16	DR. MELIUS: Yeah.
17	DR. WADE: And then once that TIB is in hand,
18	the Board has signaled its intent to form a
19	working group to review that review, as well as
20	others.
21	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, that's a sort of suggestion
22	there, and Wanda, you have additional comments
23	there?
24	MS. MUNN: Two thoughts. One, with respect to
25	item three, and having anyone investigate and

1 summarize malfeasance, bias, unmonitored -- I 2 mean unbalanced policies, these are the kinds 3 of charges which it's difficult to imagine is inside the charter of this Board. 4 That's 5 certainly not the technical issues that we were 6 chartered to undertake, in my view. 7 The second thought has to do with the pitfalls 8 of establishing a separate category of employee 9 type that we are looking at. We tried to 10 identify the fact that we have monitored 11 workers and we have unmonitored workers and are 12 trying to grapple with how we address those things. I hesitate to begin to break out 13 14 operators, maintenance workers, security folks 15 -- you know, when we establish a special 16 category of individual that we're looking at, 17 it seems to me to be a real potential pitfall. 18 That should be considered very carefully. 19 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you. Other comments, 20 either of a general nature or -- or how to 21 proceed, and some of you may wish to hit --22 react to Dr. Melius's suggestion, as well. 23 DR. MELIUS: I actually have a reaction to 24 Wanda's suggestions. 25 DR. ZIEMER: Okay.

DR. MELIUS: I think what's being referred to there is -- I think what was unbalanced was the fact that many of the construction workers, and there are other workshop categories that fall into that, worked for subcontractors rather than the primary contractors, and there are often different monitoring policies and even radiation protection policies --

DR. ZIEMER: (Off microphone) Or no
(unintelligible).

DR. MELIUS: -- or no -- I mean -- yeah,
putting it -- for -- for those, and so that's
what I think is referred to as unbalanced. I
think that we actually already address those on
-- at individual sites. For example, on Rocky
Flats it's to sort of data integrity issues,
but it's all -- it's very site-specific and we
view it as an overall issue, not necessarily an
issue just for a particular group, but it's
sort of where -- who does it apply to in a -at a particular facility and -- and so forth.
I -- I agree we -- I don't think we want to try
to do any sort of overarching investigation of
that. I don't think that's necessarily our
charge. But I think we can say that we do --

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as part of our normal procedures we do address that where it's appropriate.

**DR. ZIEMER:** Other comments or suggestions on moving forward on this?

(No responses)

Dr. Melius's suggestion is a positive one in terms of trying to be sensitive to the needs of the construction worker group while recognizing our own limitations and what we and our contractor and NIOSH are able to do. And that, coupled with the status of the new TIB that's out and the provision that NIOSH has made in keeping them apprised of the statistical data actually as -- as it comes out, I think goes a long way to addressing the concerns at the front end anyway. And in talking to Knut Ringen this week I got a sense that they -although they -- they still want to take a hard look at the TIB, they I think recognize that -that this issue -- these issues are being attended to as best we're able. I hope I'm not mis-- I'm not trying to quote Knut, but I got a sense that they recognize that we are trying to address these issues as best we're able. Another comment?

DR. MELIUS: I was just going to say I think that's a fair statement.

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DR. ZIEMER: Then if it's agreeable, I will prepare a response to Pete -- and we'll distribute it to everyone -- which will indicate that we will -- we will begin, with our contractor, reviewing the TIB on construction workers. We'll -- with respect to the COI, I can simply point out we are developing a Board COI policy. I'm certainly not going to make any commitments that it's going to specifically call out things here, but certainly we will consider on our end of it what -- what conflicts we need to take into consideration. We already have in place QA procedures and we will be able to look -- after the fact, at least -- as -- as to what is -what some of these variables are on the construction workers as a matter of record for their interests. I will prepare a general letter along those lines. Would the Board wish to see a draft before we finalize it? Perhaps I should send a draft out --

MR. PRESLEY: Yes.

DR. ZIEMER: -- and give you a chance to --

1 MS. MUNN: It would be helpful. 2 DR. ZIEMER: I don't want to conduct business 3 by e-mail, but the general nature has been 4 agreed to so I'll be looking for editorial 5 changes only rather than conceptual changes. 6 Without objection, we'll proceed on that basis 7 then. 8 MS. MUNN: That's fine. 9 DR. ZIEMER: Dr. Wade, do you know of any other 10 correspondence that we need to address? 11 think that was the only backlogged one. 12 of the other correspondence, such as the letter 13 from Senator Kennedy and others, were 14 informational and were not asking for specific 15 responses at this time. 16 DR. WADE: Let me just ask Jason Broehm. 17 Jason, are there any -- Congressional 18 correspondence outstanding as far as you know? 19 DR. ZIEMER: That -- that -- particularly that 20 require responses. 21 MR. BROEHM: I'm not aware of any, no. 22 DR. WADE: Good. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Are there any other 24 matters that need to come before the Board at 25 this time?

MR. PRESLEY: I'd like to bring something up, please.

The last two or three days we have heard from quite a few people from the general public discuss that they've had problems with their correspondence back and forth. And when we have talked to them and when we have asked them, it always points back toward -- I hate to say it -- the Department of Labor. And we -- I think that we talked to them about a year ago about this same matter, and I would like to go on record as asking that we notify the Department of Labor and ask them to do whatever is possible for them to clean up some of their excess correspondence and some of the correspondence that some of these people are getting that's -- I don't know where you say not needed or -- or what it is, but it seems that a lot of the people, the petitioners, are having quite a bit of problems with the Department of Labor on some of their -- their documents that the Department of Labor's sending out asking for. And I think we need to go on record as saying something to them about this. We've had -- we've heard from too many

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1 people this week -- this last three days. 2 Thank you. 3 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you, Robert. I'd like to 4 get some other reactions to that. I think I've been hearing similar things, and of course I'm 5 6 not sure if there are particular pieces of 7 correspondence that can be identified as form 8 letters or whatever it might be that are the 9 ones that are causing the greatest concern. 10 heard a couple of letters quoted to us that 11 appeared simply not only to be confusing, but 12 perhaps not even correct. But any other --Larry, maybe you can help us on this. What do 13 14 we need to do to -- beyond --15 MR. ELLIOTT: That's all that I'm 16 (unintelligible) --17 DR. WADE: Go sit down. 18 MS. MUNN: I'm leaving. 19 Can we get your contractor to work 20 on the Labor Department here? 21 MR. ELLIOTT: Jeff's not here, but I applaud --22 applaud your taking this up, and I -- you 23 know, when I hear these things in public 24 comment, you may see me pull that individual 25 aside. I think you've seen me do this at many

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meetings. I want to verify that it's not our correspondence. And each and every time that I've heard this -- and it's unfortunate that I don't see Cindy and I don't see Richard and I don't see Jeff Kotsch in the audience, but I hope they'll read this part of the transcript. It's unfortunate that every time I verify what's going on here, it's not a NIOSH correspondence. You've heard this in -- I believe we heard it in Knoxville. I think we heard it in D.C., and I take it back. back to Pete Turcic and I say here's another instance where we've heard that there's been a mixup in personal, privacy-related information. And if it's on my watch, I'm on top of it and I want to stop it right then and there 'cause I'm the responsible party here for the Privacy Act control of what we do in a dose-reconstruction effort. And I think DOL and Pete Turcic has a similar responsibility in dealing with these issues in their correspondence. So I just want to get that on the record, that when I see and hear these things, I follow up with the individuals. And if it's a NIOSH

issue, I assure you I'll let you know that

1 we've messed up and how we've corrected it. 2 it's a DOL-related correspondence issue, I 3 assure you I go back to DOL and I talk to them 4 about it. 5 DR. ZIEMER: Let me ask Lew or Lar-- probably 6 Lew a question, and this is sort of a protocol 7 type of question. But for example, if this --8 and this Board basically advises the Secretary 9 of Health and Human Services. Would it be out 10 of order or cause a problem if we were to ask 11 him to request that his counterpart, the 12 Secretary of Labor, address this issue? Now I -- I -- at the same time I want to be careful 13 14 that we're not sort of blind-siding Pete and 15 his folks so that -- I mean they -- they need 16 to have the opportunity to correct this before 17 we go way over their heads, so maybe that would 18 be a last resort. But -- or maybe we should 19 indicate to Pete that this Board is considering 20 that if -- if the issue doesn't get corrected. 21 What -- can you --22 DR. WADE: Well, I can --23 DR. ZIEMER: -- advise us on that without 24 getting yourself into trouble? 25 DR. WADE: I can't get in trouble.

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reached a certain age where I can't get in trouble. But I would start at the top. I mean I think it's within the prerogative of this Board, should it choose, to advise the Secretary of HHS of a concern that it's come upon in its deliberations and to outline that concern, and I think that's perfectly reasonable. It's perfectly appropriate. I would stop that and say on a personal level, before I would suggest you take that step, I would take some other steps that -- that would try to get the issue before the right people in the Department of Labor. I believe as strongly as I'm sitting here that those people care about the job that they do and want to provide quality service. So I think our first job is to bring concerns with as much specificity to them as we can so that they can work on it. If you are concerned about it enough, you can ask them to report back to you at the next meeting as to what's happened, and then make your judgment as to whether you want to escalate this. But before I would write to the Secretary of HHS, I would propose that we attempt to engage DOL at some meaningful level,

1 and quite possibly build a feedback loop into 2 it, before I would take that step, Paul. 3 MR. GIBSON: Dr. Ziemer? 4 DR. ZIEMER: Would this be a request of Pete to 5 -- expressing the concern and asking him to 6 report --7 MR. PRESLEY: Mike has a --DR. ZIEMER: Okay, Mike, hang on just a second. 8 9 I'm asking if this would be a -- a letter to 10 Pete asking -- or expressing our concern and 11 asking him what they might be able to do to 12 correct this situation. 13 DR. WADE: Inviting -- and inviting him to the 14 next Board meeting to speak to the issue and to report. I think -- I mean I would follow the 15 16 Golden Rule in this. I mean if we were in that 17 situation, that's what we would like to see. 18 DR. ZIEMER: Right. Mike Gibson. 19 MR. GIBSON: Yes. Dr. Ziemer, I have to agree 20 with Mr. Presley. This has been brought up on 21 a number of occasions by a number of people. 22 As a matter of fact, I think the record and the 23 transcripts will show that over a year ago I 24 read a redacted letter into the record -- a

letter from DOL to a potential survivor, that

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even had a little Post-it attached to it saying "I don't want to be morbid, but when your spouse passes away, here's what you need to do." And I was assured by DOL after that meeting that person would not deal with another claimant. And over a year later I believe it was, at a different meeting, the same letter was read by one of the people during the public comment period. So DOL has had ample opportunity. They've heard this complaint. Pete Turcic or one of the DOL representatives made the statement these people won't -- this letter will be stopped, these people will not -- you know, this -- they will not be addressed like this in any manner again. And evidently, according to Mr. Presley's information, it's still going on. So I'm not so sure it's not time that we take some action other than -than just a general little chat with DOL, or asking them to explain it at the next meeting. I think they've had ample opportunity, in my opinion.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you, Mike, and I do recall your entering that letter into the record a year ago, or whenever that was.

Okay, Larry.

MR. ELLIOTT: Kate reminded me that -- I think it was after the Oak Ridge meeting, or maybe the Knoxville meeting, that direction was given to ORAU to -- ORAU staff to glean every bit of specific instance from the transcript of public comment about -- that goes to this, and then we would follow up on our side and make sure it wasn't us. So we have, through that gleaning effort, these situation-specific things that we could help you provide the DOL if that's -- that's something you want.

DR. ZIEMER: Right.

MR. ELLIOTT: I would -- to give Pete Turcic a little bit of credit here, when I talk to him about these issues, though, his first -- what he'll say, has said to me and will probably say to you is that the growth that they've experienced with the Subtitle E coming to them and all the new faces and the new people, and their cross-training that's gone on, these are some of the problems that have resulted from the growing pains that they've experienced. That's not, in my mind, an acceptable excuse, but that's what you might here.

1 DR. ZIEMER: And to some extent in the past 2 year this has been treated somewhat informally. 3 We've brought it up, but maybe an official 4 letter from the Board, which we haven't done, 5 to Pete and sort of requesting him to be 6 accountable to us on this, to the extent we can 7 make that request. And having the specific is-8 - cases that ORAU has gleaned, which could be 9 an attachment or whatever to such a letter, 10 would be a first step. And -- and I think it 11 could be made clear that if this situation 12 isn't corrected it will be necessary for us to 13 -- to raise --14 MR. ELLIOTT: We'll be happy to provide that, 15 because it shows it's not just episodic. 16 ongoing. 17 DR. ZIEMER: Yes. 18 MR. ELLIOTT: And if I can be candid, the 19 problem here, from my perspective, is is that 20 we're all viewed as the government. Even you 21 folks sitting there are viewed as the 22 government. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 24 MR. ELLIOTT: And if one part of the government

messes up, then we're all --

1 MS. MUNN: Everybody. 2 MR. ELLIOTT: -- we're all guilty. 3 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 4 DR. WADE: Well, I appreciate that, but it -- I 5 mean let he who is without sin -- I mean we at 6 NIOSH have an awful lot that's brought up 7 that's critical of us. I mean so I think we 8 need to proceed very cautiously in this. 9 mean it is all one government, and that's not 10 unfortunate. That's the way it is, and we 11 share this burden together. 12 Again, I would instruct you now as your DFO, if you're going to go to the Secretary of HHS with 13 14 this kind of information, get your facts right 15 and have your facts correct. I think other 16 than that, you do a great disservice to 17 yourself, as well as to those you write about. 18 DR. ZIEMER: Well, I think, as you suggested, 19 the first step is to go to Pete and see if he 20 can get that corrected. 21 MR. PRESLEY: Yeah. 22 DR. ZIEMER: Wanda. 23 MR. GIBSON: Dr. Ziemer? 24 MS. MUNN: I certainly agree with Lew's 25 observation regarding caution in this regard,

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recalling that we all live in glass houses. By the same token, it seems appropriate that we formalize our communication with Pete by creating a letter giving him some specifics that he can work from and, if at all possible, let that agency deal with its problems internally before we pursue it further.

DR. ZIEMER: I think Mike Gibson may have another comment. Mike?

MR. GIBSON: Yes. Dr. Ziemer, I agree with Larry and Lew's comments. You know, we are all looked at as the government. I mean obviously DOL and NIOSH are the government. We are just private citizens appointed by the President, but -- and I wasn't -- I wasn't pointing my finger specifically at Pete Turic (sic), but at the Department of Labor and commitments they made. And after one year, we heard the same -we got the same copy of the same letter from another claimant in another city. So obviously someone there did not do their job, and I just -- it's -- in my opinion, it's -- it's discouraging claimants. It's hurting them. And you know, I just think that it's time for at least our side of the house that we -- we

1 are charged to monitor to relate to the other 2 side of the house, the Department of Labor, 3 that this is an ongoing issue. I'm sure it is 4 in the transcripts and it can be pulled out and related that, you know, it's time for this to 5 stop. I don't think we need to pussyfoot 6 7 around here. I think we need to let them know 8 it's time for this to be changed. 9 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you, Mike. 10 Lockey has a comment. 11 DR. LOCKEY: I would like to offer some caution 12 that perhaps the way to approach this is to ask them to share with us their quality assurance 13 14 program that they have in place to monitor how 15 they're handling Department of Labor issues. 16 When I make a phone call I hear in the 17 background, you know, "This may be monitored 18 for quality assurance." What -- what kind of 19 program do they -- do they potentially have in 20 place to monitor the quality of the service 21 they're providing. Perhaps they have 22 something. If not, maybe then it will spur 23 them on to get something. 24 MR. GIBSON: Dr. (unintelligible) --25 DR. ZIEMER: I'd like to get a sense of the

1 Board --2 MR. GIBSON: -- (unintelligible) I respond to 3 Dr. (unintelligible) --4 DR. ZIEMER: -- in terms of favoring the 5 approach of first giving Mike (sic) a sort of 6 final chance to correct this through -- but 7 formalizing it through a letter versus going at 8 this time to the Secretary, as I think about 9 that question. And I think Mike has an 10 additional comment here. Mike? 11 MR. GIBSON: Yes. Dr. Lockey, this -- this was not in the form of a phone call or anything 12 13 else. This was a form letter from the 14 Department of Labor and it -- and it appears to 15 me, from what I've seen first-hand and 16 submitted into the record, and what I've heard 17 second-hand from a claimant at a meeting a year 18 later, this is a form letter that they're still 19 using that they claimed they would not let 20 happen again. So it's -- it's not neces-- it's 21 not any part of the phone interview or anything 22 else. It's a -- a request, I believe after a 23 denial of the claim, to do some other things. 24 So it just appears to me that they're not 25 following through with their written

correspondence with claimants or survivors. 2 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you --3 DR. WADE: I would offer again another caution. 4 I mean this Board has been chartered to do 5 certain things. I think you need to consider 6 your charter as you contemplate your actions. 7 DR. ZIEMER: The issue of quality assurance may 8 not come into the picture here. If in fact 9 this is part of their routine, then quality 10 assurance would say did you send out letter X. 11 And if that's the offensive letter, it would 12 pass all quality assurance but still not solve 13 our problem. 14 But in any event, I think the compilation that 15 Kate talks about -- 'cause it may go -- well go 16 beyond this single letter. This may be just 17 part of the issue. And I think in terms of 18 this Board's responsibility, I think we could 19 argue that this is part of the overall -- for the -- for our claimants, this is part of the 20 21 dose reconstruction process. Yes, it's true 22 that it's the final step. Labor has that 23 responsibility. And for many of these,

particularly those who are denied, it's -- it's

a harsh ending on a process. And if the -- if

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I think

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1 the harsh ending is made even worse by the words that are used, it seems to me it concerns 2 3 us in terms of the total process. 4 DR. WADE: And I -- I applaud the emotion that 5 you bring to this, and I applaud what you are 6 trying to do. But again, your responsibilities are to oversee the scientific quality of the 7 8 dose reconstruction program. 9 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 10 DR. WADE: Again, I think the emotion that 11 brings you to this point is wonderful. you should follow up and do what you can. 12 13 I ask you to do that in consideration of what your responsibilities are. 14 15 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Additional comment? 16 Poston. 17 DR. POSTON: I've been sitting here listening 18 to all this, and I understand Mike's 19 frustration and so forth. But being one of the 20 older folks on the panel, I would caution that 21 we should accept Lew's approach to the problem. 22 That doesn't keep us from doing other things, 23 but it seems to me we need to take a first 24 step, and the first step can be as -- excuse 25 me, to use an old word -- as gentlemanly as

1 possible. And then we certainly have a big 2 stick if we need it. So I would caution that 3 we need to pay attention to our -- our 4 Designated Federal Official and if possible 5 follow his advice. 6 MR. PRESLEY: I agree. MR. GIBSON: Dr. Ziemer? 7 8 DR. ZIEMER: That advice -- at this point, Lew, 9 I'm trying to interpret now -- you're not 10 suggesting that we do nothing. 11 DR. WADE: Well, I'm suggesting that you write to the Department of Labor with as much 12 13 specificity as you can saying this is what 14 we've found. I'm sure, Department of Labor, 15 that you want to do the best job by these 16 people that you can and we've found these 17 materials. They trouble us to the point that 18 we would like you to come to the next meeting 19 and to address us as to these issues. 20 stop short of threatening. I mean it's just 21 not my way. If you choose to do that, I -- I 22 say go and do it, but it's not my way. But 23 then take your next measured step. 24 But also get your facts right. I mean if 25 you're going to start to talk about the

1 sequence of events that troubles you, then you 2 need to have your facts right. 3 MR. PRESLEY: Right. DR. ZIEMER: Gen Roessler. 5 MR. GIBSON: Dr. Ziemer? 6 Just to follow up on what Lew DR. ROESSLER: 7 just said, let's make sure we get the facts 8 right before we embarrass ourselves. 9 has been mentioned, and we don't know the date 10 of this letter and the various times it's been 11 brought up in the public session. We want to 12 make sure that that letter hasn't been changed before we start commenting on it. 13 14 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, the fact that it was seen a 15 year later -- and Mike may be -- may be able to 16 clarify if he knows that the date on the letter 17 was a year later. But -- and I think Mike is 18 on -- has another comment anyway. Mike? 19 MR. GIBSON: With all due respect to Dr. Poston 20 and Dr. Wade, I'm not suggesting any 21 threatening letter or anything that we don't 22 have the authority to -- to take grounds on. 23 I'm just suggesting a letter stating that this 24 was addressed at one meeting. It is on the 25 transcripts. It said it would be taken care of

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on the transcripts. And a year later it was read into the public record by a claimant or a survivor, I -- I don't remember which at this point, I believe it was a survivor. And you know, again, I -- I'd have to just stroll back through the transcripts and try to find it, but the fact is, DOL made the commitment that letter, after the first reading of that letter, it would never be -- it would never happen again, that letter would be changed, that person would not deal with any other claimants. And obviously, whether or not that person is still dealing with claimants is unknown, but the letter was unchanged. And I just think a letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services giving these facts to the Director of Department of Labor, not blaming any of his staff but just simply saying, you know, this obviously is still going on and it needs to be changed. I'm not -- I don't think I'm jumping to any conclusions here, but you know, it's just something that I specifically remember because, you know, it was an issue that was -it was brought to me.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Okay. Thanks, Mike. And I

1 might point out that, for example, even last 2 night we -- we had people quoting from letters 3 that they received, for example, 20 years ago. And I'm not sure if -- whether or not we know, 4 5 even though the second letter surfaced a year 6 later, whether it was actually written a year 7 later, or could it have been, you know, the 8 same version and maybe that person got it 9 concurrently or even earlier than the previous. 10 I don't know if we -- we would need to verify 11 that it actually was sent out a year later. 12 The fact that it came to our attention a year 13 later does not necessarily indicate that it was 14 still in use at that time. We see all kinds of 15 documents from claimants that -- because they 16 keep these in files and they date back, some of 17 them, many, many years. And so I think Dr. 18 Roessler's certainly true that anything that --19 that we use as a basis for a kind of complaint, 20 we need to make sure and now perhaps we'll rely 21 on the work that ORAU has done to -- to compile 22 these things --23 MR. GIBSON: Dr. (unintelligible) --24 DR. ZIEMER: -- or form a basis for us to 25 determine --

1 MR. GIBSON: Dr. Ziemer? 2 DR. ZIEMER: -- precisely what to say, but my 3 inclination is that we would write a letter to Pete and indicate our concerns, based on what 5 has been found by the ORAU search, and simply 6 ask them --7 MR. GIBSON: Dr. Ziemer? 8 DR. ZIEMER: -- what their -- how -- how 9 they're addressing this in terms of those for 10 whom dose reconstructions have been done. 11 DR. WADE: Mike has a comment. 12 DR. ZIEMER: And Mike, another comment. MR. GIBSON: I'm not discussing letters from 13 14 history. I'm discussing letters from like two 15 years ago, a form letter from the Department of 16 Labor on a denial of a claim, and I'm 17 discussing a letter that said that would be stopped, at a public -- at one of our Board 18 19 meetings from a Department of Labor 20 representative. And a year -- a year later we 21 see the same form letter. So I'm not 22 discussing prehistoric documents. I'm talking 23 about letter -- a letter that was read into the 24 record, said it would be changed, and a year

later -- after hearing from Department of Labor

1 saying it would be changed, it was still there. 2 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Okay, Dr. Melius? 3 MR. GIBSON: (Unintelligible) DR. MELIUS: Yeah, can I suggest another way 5 forward on this? 6 MR. GIBSON: (Unintelligible) 7 DR. MELIUS: First of all, I don't think we can 8 base a letter from Secretary of Health and 9 Human Services to the Secretary of Labor based 10 on a single set of letters or something like 11 I think let's -- I think we're trying to 12 get at a -- what we've perceived to be a more general problem, and I think the first step we 13 14 need to do is -- if ORAU has done this 15 compilation from a number of our public 16 meetings, let's take a look at that and see if 17 there's some way we can generalize about the 18 types of issues we have and so forth. 19 -- I don't know what the status of the report 20 is, but it might be something that we could get 21 out -- if it's already been compiled, get out 22 to us before our conference call meeting in October and be able to discuss a letter on the 23 24 conference call meeting.

DR. ZIEMER: Certainly do that. That would be

1 a good first step if we had the actual 2 information on the instances, the letters and 3 the associated dates --4 DR. WADE: Right. 5 -- it would be -- beyond the two that Mike referred to, and they may be included 6 7 -- probably are -- in that database. 8 DR. MELIUS: Yeah, we should include the -- the 9 two instances Mike referred --10 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 11 DR. MELIUS: I recall the -- certainly the 12 first one, but I -- I don't recall the second 13 one, but it doesn't mean it didn't occur, so --14 DR. ZIEMER: Jim Lockey? 15 DR. LOCKEY: I just -- I want to concur with 16 what Jim just said. 17 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. And Wanda? 18 MS. MUNN: A key point seems to be one that 19 Larry touched upon but has not been key in our 20 discussions here. That is that there appears 21 to be a continuing problem, not just that Bob 22 has had interaction with people here this week, 23 but that there seems to continue to be an 24 issue. That continuing process is the primary 25 reason for concern, I believe, and in my view

that should be the emphasis of our -- of our communication with Mr. Turcic.

DR. ZIEMER: Other comments?

DR. WADE: And I would be remiss if I didn't add to that that one listening to the record could also find evidence of a continuing problem within NIOSH. So I mean I think we need to deal with these issues, all of us, as we can. And I think raising this to the Department of Energy's -- Department of Labor is a wonderful thing to do. But again, this is about serving the public across the board.

DR. ZIEMER: Right. Okay, we -- we've discussed this pretty well. It appears that we can proceed. I'm going to take it by consent that the Board has agreed that we will first get the information that Larry has compiled through the help of the contractor, have a chance to look at that, and then we'll have an opportunity in our phone meeting to decide specifically on a course of action, the nature of the letter that may be needed to bring this to resolution.

MR. ELLIOTT: I commit to have that to you a week from Monday.

1	DR. ZIEMER: Okay.
2	MR. ELLIOTT: I'd like to see it first to make
3	sure
4	DR. MELIUS: Yeah.
5	DR. ZIEMER: Sure.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: that it is fully complete,
7	'cause I haven't seen it. I'd also like to
8	make sure that my public health advisors have
9	an opportunity to add to it from our
10	perspective.
11	DR. ZIEMER: I think we would simply need it,
12	for example, a week before our phone
13	conversation, so if it takes a little more time
14	for you, that will not be a problem.
15	Any objections to that?
16	DR. WADE: No.
17	DR. ZIEMER: Then we'll proceed from there.
18	MR. PRESLEY: No problem.
19	DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you very much. Any
20	other issues that anyone wishes to bring before
21	the Board?
22	(No responses)
23	Anything for the good of the order? If not, we
24	stand adjourned. I thank you all very much.
25	(Whereupon, the meeting concluded at 3:50 p.m.)

## STATE OF GEORGIA COUNTY OF FULTON

I, Steven Ray Green, Certified Merit Court Reporter, do hereby certify that I reported the above and foregoing on the day of Sept. 21, 2006; and it is a true and accurate transcript of the testimony captioned herein.

I further certify that I am neither kin nor counsel to any of the parties herein, nor have any interest in the cause named herein.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this the 18th day of November, 2006.

STEVEN RAY GREEN, CCR
CERTIFIED MERIT COURT REPORTER

CERTIFICATE NUMBER: A-2102